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Wildlife Colonies in the Ross Sea

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Abstract/executive summary:

The Ross Sea region has a very unique assemblage of wildlife colonies, distributed throughout the region. They range from tiny algae and cyanobacteria in meltwater ponds in the McMurdo Dry Valleys to thousands of penguins at Cape Adare. This is a comprehensive report and map of the present wildlife colonies in the Ross Sea region. An extensive literature review was undertaken and the locations of research conducted on algae, cyanobacteria, fungi, lichen, bryophyte (mosses/liverworts), bacteria, protozoa, rotifer, tardigrade, nematode, mites, springtails, sea bird (including penguins), and seal colonies were collated and plotted on a GIS map. The Ross Sea region was defined as the area between 60-90°S and 150-180°E (Waterhouse, 2001). A wildlife colony was defined as a group of organisms of the same species that live and interact with each other in a certain place. This report, together with the GIS map will provide a valuable resource for environmental impact assessment reports, informing field teams and tourism companies and raising awareness about environmental issues; which can be continually updated.

Wildlife Colonies of the Ross Sea Region



PCAS 2014-15 Supervised Project
Emma Kelman

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INTRODUCTION

The Ross Sea region is unique as it contains the largest area of ice-free land of the whole Antarctic continent. This makes it extremely important habitat for the diverse species of Antarctica. However, very little is known about these species and as yet, a comprehensive map of the present wildlife colonies has not been completed. Building on the work in the Ross Sea region state of the environment report by Waterhouse (2001), an extensive literature review was undertaken and the locations of research conducted on algae, cyanobacteria, fungi, lichen, bryophyte (mosses/liverworts), bacteria, protozoa, rotifer, tardigrade, nematode, mites, springtails, sea bird (including penguins), and seal colonies were collated. Then, a GIS map was created with the locations of each colony plotted within the Ross Sea region (Figure 1). The Ross Sea region was defined as the area between 60-90°S and 150-180°E (Waterhouse, 2001). A wildlife colony was defined as a group of organisms of the same species that live and interact with each other in a certain place.

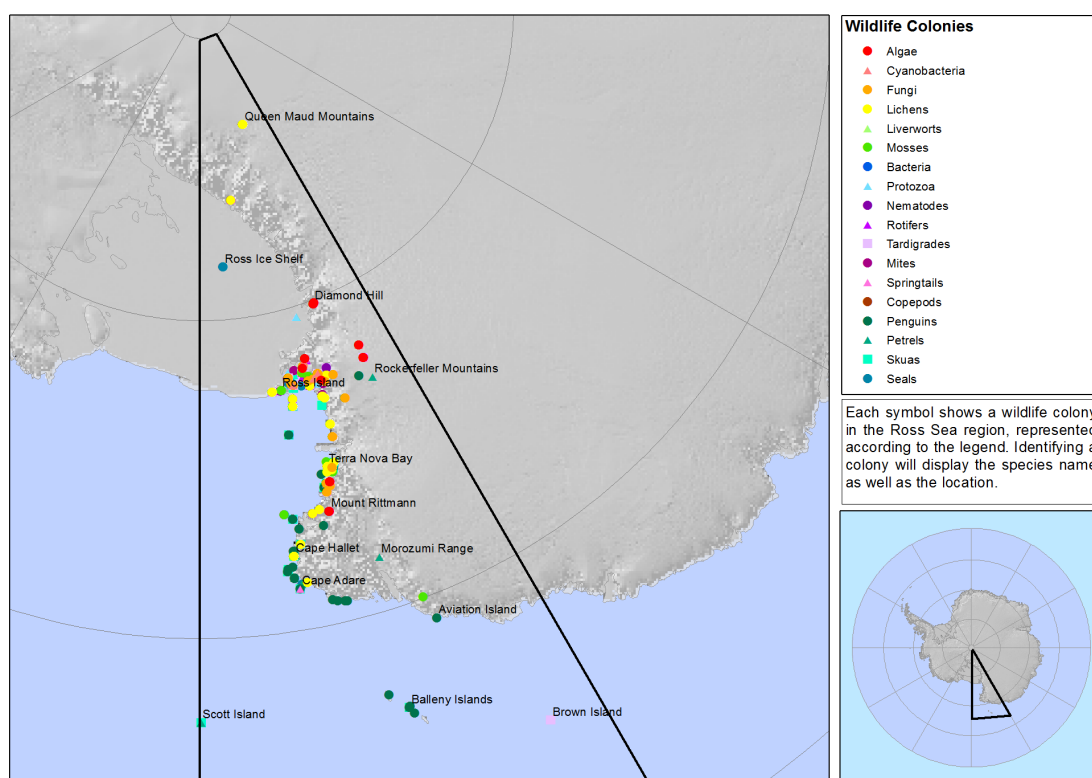


Figure 1. Map of the Ross Sea region

ALGAE & CYANOBACTERIA

Algae and cyanobacteria are the major primary producers in the terrestrial ecosystems of Antarctica and play an important role in the food chain (Waterhouse, 2001). They are found in all moss dominated environments and wherever there is fresh water in the terrestrial environment (Waterhouse, 2001). Algae and cyanobacterial mats dominate the ecosystems in lakes, ponds and streams of Antarctica as they are highly adapted to the extreme conditions (Jungblut, Allen, Burns, & Neilan, 2009). 34 species of algae (Table 1) (Figure 2) and 39 species of algae (Table 2) (Figure 3) were found in this study.

Table 1. Locations of algae colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Darwin Glacier (79° 53' 00" S 159° 00' 00" E)	<i>Phormidium autumnale</i>	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Phormidium fragile</i>	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Schizothrix</i>	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
Diamond Hill (79° 52' 00" S 159° 09' 00" E)	<i>Trebouxia aggregata</i>	2014	(Colesie, Gommeaux, Green, & Büdel, 2014)
	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Diplosphaera</i> genus	2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Heterococcus</i> genus	2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Trebouxia</i> genus	2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014)
Pyramid Trough (78° 18' 00" S 163° 27' 00" E)	<i>Coccoid chlorophytes</i>	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Schizothrix</i>	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
Washington Ridge (78° 06' 00" S 154° 48' 00" W)	<i>Dictyochlopsis</i> sp	1996	(W. F. Vincent & James, 1996)
	<i>Stichococcus bacillaris</i>	1996	(W. F. Vincent & James, 1996)
Garwood Valley (78° 02' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Nostoc commune</i>	2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014)
McMurdo Dry Valleys (77° 30' 00" S 162° 00' 00" E)	<i>Hemichloris antarctica</i>	2014	(De Los Rios, Wierzchos, & Ascaso, 2014)
Edward VII Peninsula	<i>Chioreiia</i> sp.	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Chlorococcum</i> sp.	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)

(77° 40' 00" S 155° 00' 00" W)	<i>Coenocystis sp.</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Dicfyochloropsis sp.</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Pseudococcomyxa simplex</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Lichen gonidia with unicells</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Stichococcus baciilari</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Desmococcus vulgaris</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Prasioia caiophyila</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Prasiola crispa</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Prasioia uniseriate filaments</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Prasiococcus caicarius</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Chlorella emerszonii</i>	1987	(P. Broady, Given, Greenfield, & Thompson, 1987)
	<i>Chlorella cf. reniformis</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Coccomyxa gloeobotrydiformis</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Coenocystis oleifera</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Pseudococcomyxa simplex</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
Mount Rittmann (73° 28' 00" E 165° 37' 00" E)	<i>Phormidium fragile</i>	1996	(Bargagli, Broady, & Walton, 1996)
	<i>Lyngbya</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Nostoc sp.</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Mastigocladus laminosus</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Chlorella cf. protothecoides</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Chlorella cf. reniformis</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Coccomyxa cf. gloeobotrydiformis</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Coenocystb cf. oleifera</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Oocysfis minufa</i> <i>Guillard</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Pseudococcomyxa cf. simplex</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)
	<i>Scotiellopsis cf. terrestris</i>	1996	(Bargagli et al., 1996)

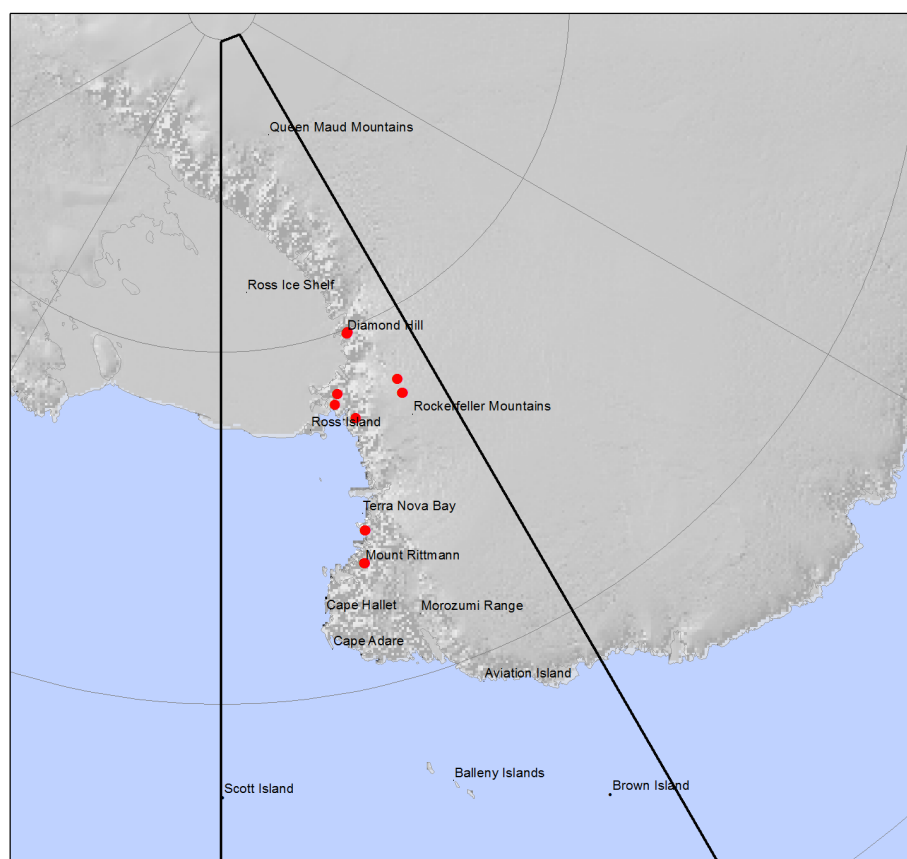


Figure 2. Map of algae colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 2. Locations of cyanobacteria colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Pyramid Trough (78° 18' 00" S 163° 27' 00" E)	<i>Calothrix</i> sp	1994	(Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Nostoc</i> genus	1994 2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002; Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Chroococcus</i> genus	1994 2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002; Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
	<i>Gloeocapsa</i> genus	1994 2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002; Warwick F. Vincent & Howard-Williams, 1994)
Alph River (78° 12' 00" S 163° 45' 00" E)	<i>Gloeocapsa</i> genus	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Schizothrix</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Calothrix</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Oscillatoriales</i> genus	2011	(Khan et al., 2011)
	<i>Nostocales</i> genus	2011	(Khan et al., 2011)
Washington Ridge (78° 06' 00" S)	<i>Homeothrix</i> cf. <i>rivularis</i> idge	1996	(W. F. Vincent & James, 1996)

154° 48' 00" W)			
Garwood Valley (78° 02' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Oscillatoriales</i> genus	1991	(Paul A. Broady & Kibblewhite, 1991)
Lake Bonney (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Chamaesiphon</i> genus	1998	(Priscu et al., 1998)
	<i>Nostoc</i> genus	1998	(Priscu et al., 1998)
	<i>Leptolyngbya</i> genus	1998	(Priscu et al., 1998)
	<i>Phoridium</i> genus	1998	(Priscu et al., 1998)
Canada Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 162° 59' 00" E)	<i>Oscillatoriales</i> genus	1991	(Paul A. Broady & Kibblewhite, 1991)
	<i>Phormidium frigidum</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Lyngba martensiana</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Microcoleus paludosus</i> var. <i>acuminatus</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Nodulin harveyana</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
	<i>Synechococcus</i> <i>aeruginosa</i>	2002	(Warwick F Vincent, 2002)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Oscillatoriales</i> genus	1991	(Paul A. Broady & Kibblewhite, 1991)
Edward VII Peninsula (77° 40' 00" S 155° 00' 00" W)	<i>Aphanocapsa eiachista</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Chroococcus minor</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Chroococcus turgidus</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Cyanothece aeruginosa</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Gloeocapsa aipina</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Gloeocapsa kuetzingiana</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Gloeocapsa cf. punctata</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Gloeocapsa ralfsiana</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Chroococcidiopsis</i> sp.	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Crinalium cf. magnum</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Oscillatoriaceae</i> <i>trichomes</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Phormidium autumnale</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Phormidium cf. fragiie</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Phormidium cf.</i> <i>laminosum</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Schizothrix cf. antarctica</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Calothrix cf. parietina</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Homoeothrix cf. rivularis</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Nostoc</i> sp.	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Toiypothrix cf. bouteillei</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
	<i>Stigonema minutum</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989b)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Aphanocapsa elachista</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Gloeocapsa magma</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Phormidium fragile</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Tolypothrix bouteillei</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Mastigocladus laminosus</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)
	<i>Stigonema ocellatum</i>	1987	(P. Broady et al., 1987)

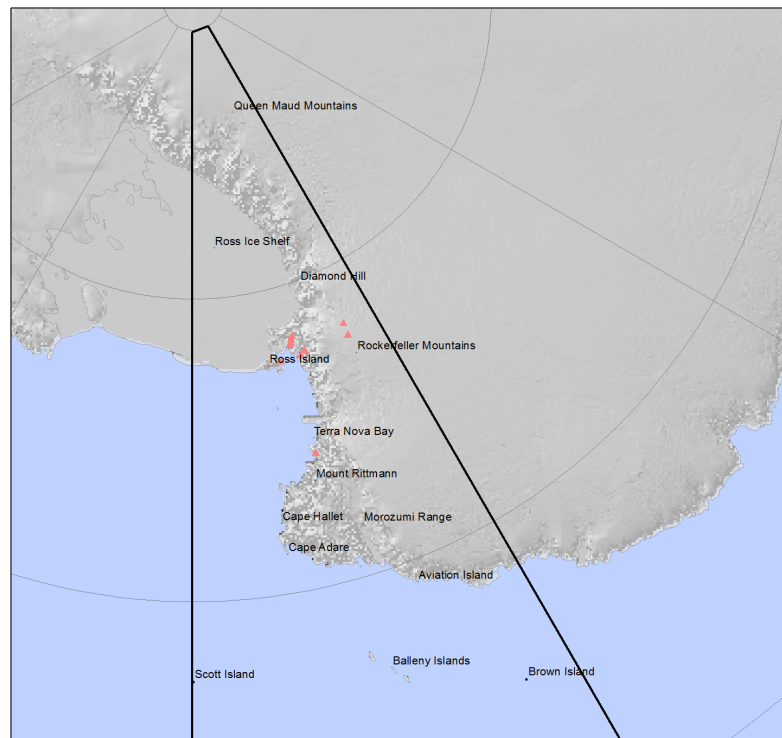


Figure 3. Map of cyanobacteria colonies in the Ross Sea region

FUNGI

Fungi are widely dispersed but in low abundance in the Antarctic (Connell, Redman, Craig, & Rodriguez, 2006). In the most extreme and isolated areas of the continent, such as the McMurdo Dry Valleys, endemic species of fungi showing physiological and morphological adaptations have locally evolved. Most Antarctic fungi, as well as fungi from other dry and cold habitats, are adapted to low temperatures, repeated freeze and thawing cycles, low water availability, osmotic stress, desiccation, low nutrient availability and high UV radiation (Ruisi, Barreca, Selbmann, Zucconi, & Onofri, 2007). Early exploration of Antarctica has also left a legacy of foreign objects that provided vectors for exotic species of fungi to be introduced (Arenz, Held, Jurgens, Farrell, & Blanchette, 2006). This study found 47 species of fungi (Table 3) (Figure 4).

Table 3. Locations of fungi colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Ascomycota genus</i>	2011	(Khan et al., 2011)
	<i>Acremonium genus</i>	2013	(Gokul, Valverde, Tuffin, Cary, & Cowan, 2013)
	<i>Stromatonectria genus</i>	2013	(Gokul et al., 2013)
	<i>Verrucaria genus</i>	2013	(Gokul et al., 2013)
Hut Point (77° 51' 00" S 166° 38' 00" E)	<i>Antarctomyces psychrotrophicus</i>	2010	(Duncan, Farrell, Jordan, Jurgens, & Blanchette, 2010)
	<i>Pseudeurotium desertorum</i>	2010	(Duncan et al., 2010)
	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	2010 2011	(Arenz, Held, Jurgens, & Blanchette, 2011; Duncan et al., 2010)
	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	2010 2011	(Arenz et al., 2011; Duncan et al., 2010)
	<i>Cadophora genus</i>	2011	(Arenz et al., 2011; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Penicillium genus</i>	2011	(Arenz et al., 2011)
Taylor Valley (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Geomycetes sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Chaunopycnis sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Nematoctonus sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Phaeosphaeria sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Phoma sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Thelebolus microsporus</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)

	<i>Thelebolus sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Dioszegia sp. 1</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Dioszegia sp 2</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Rhodospiridium kratochvilovae</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Leucosporidium sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Cryptococcus nyarrowii</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Cryptococcus saitoi</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
	<i>Geomyces sp.</i>	2006	(Connell et al., 2006)
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Cadophora malorum</i>	2004 2011	(Blanchette et al., 2004; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	2004 2011	(Blanchette et al., 2004; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Pseudeurotium desertorum</i>	2010	(Duncan et al., 2010)
	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	2010 2011	(Arenz et al., 2011; Duncan et al., 2010; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	2011	(Arenz et al., 2011; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Penicillium echinulatum</i>	2011	(Arenz et al., 2011; Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Penicillium roquefortii</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora fastigiata</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Hormonema dematioides</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
Lake Fryxell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Cadophora malorum</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora cladosporioides</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Geomyces genus</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
New Harbour (77° 36' 00" S 163° 51' 00" E)	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	2006 2011	(Farrell et al., 2011; Held, Jurgens, Duncan, Farrell, & Blanchette, 2006)
	<i>Hormonema dematoides</i>	2006 2011	(Farrell et al., 2011; Held et al., 2006)
	<i>Penicillium mali</i>	2006 2011	(Farrell et al., 2011; Held et al., 2006)
	<i>Cadophora malorum</i>	2006	(Held et al., 2006)
	<i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	2006	(Held et al., 2006)
	<i>Cadophora fastigiata</i>	2004 2006	(Blanchette et al., 2004; Held et al., 2006)
	<i>Lecythophora hoffmani</i>	2006	(Held et al., 2006)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Cadophora malorum</i>	2004	(Blanchette et al., 2004)
	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	2011	(Arenz et al., 2011)

Mount Fleming (77° 33' 00" S 160° 06' 00" E)	<i>Cadophora malorum</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora cladosporioides</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Geomyces</i> genus	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
McKelvey Valley (77° 26' 00" S 161° 33' 00" E)	<i>Cryptococcus antarcticus</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora friedmannii</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora vishniacii</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i> ,	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
Allan Hill (76° 43' 00" S 159° 40' 00" E)	<i>Cadophora malorum</i> ,	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Cadophora cladosporioides</i>	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
	<i>Geomyces</i> genus	2011	(Farrell et al., 2011)
Prior Island (75° 41' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	1993	(Mercantini, Marsella, Moretto, & Finotti, 1993)
	<i>Geomyces vinaceus</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Micelia sterilia</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
Adelie Cove (74° 46' 00" S 164° 01' 00" E)	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Dematiaceae</i> family	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Penicillin</i> spp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Dematiaceae</i> family	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Micelia sterilia</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
Baker Rocks (74° 14' 00" S 164° 45' 00" E)	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Geomyces vinaceus</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
Kay Island (74° 04' 00" S 165° 19' 00" E)	<i>Geomyces pannorum</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Geomyces vinaceus</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Penicillin</i> spp.	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Dematiaceae</i> family	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)
	<i>Micelia sterilia</i>	1993	(Mercantini et al., 1993)

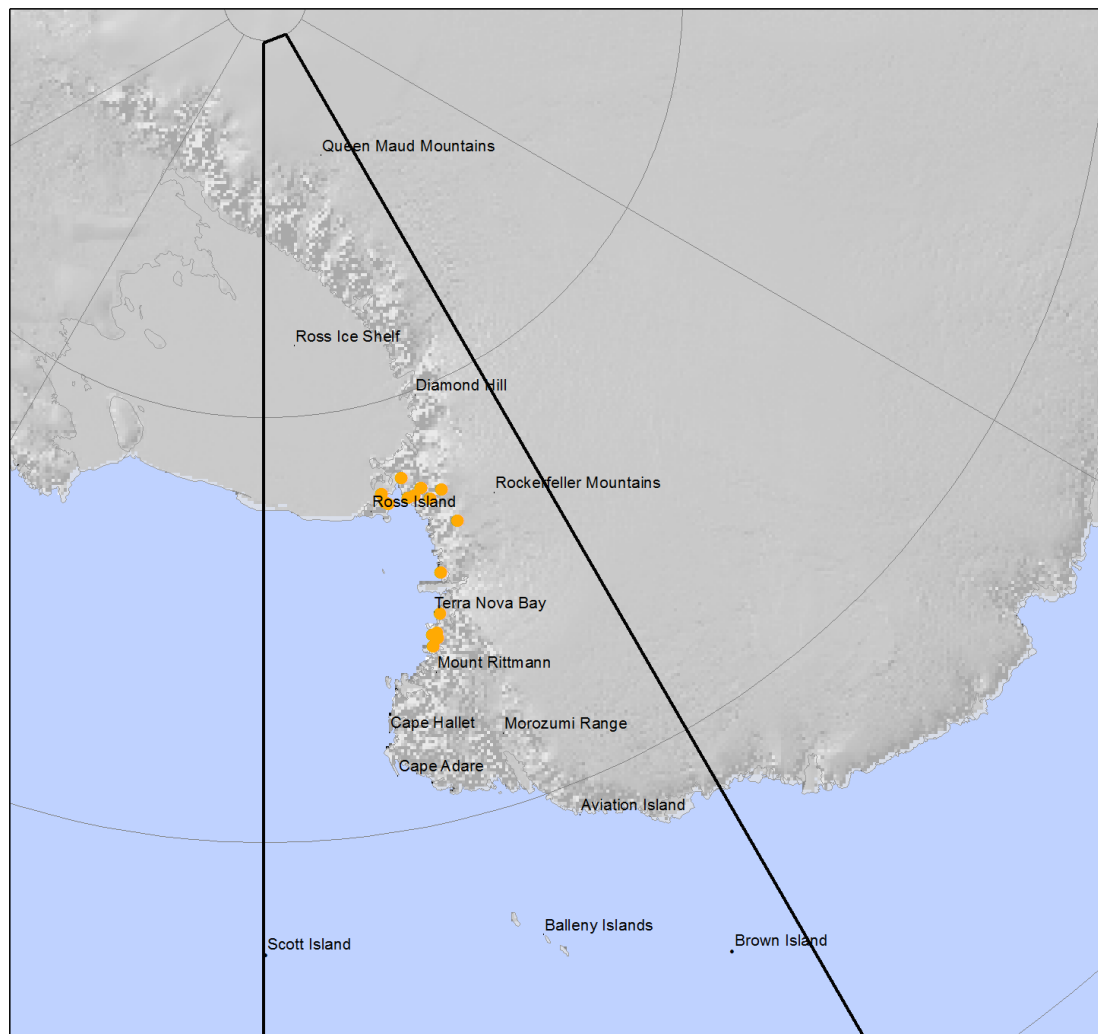


Figure 4. Map of fungi colonies in the Ross Sea region

LICHENS

Lichens are a vital component of terrestrial ecosystems and dominate where other plants reach their physiological limits (Jones, Hogg, Wilkins, & Green, 2013). They are a symbiosis between heterotrophic, fungal (mycobiont) and photosynthetic algal or cyanobacterial (photobiont) components (Jones et al., 2013). Some lichens in Antarctica withstand extreme environmental conditions and live on the surface of rocks whilst others avoid these conditions by colonizing the inside of lithic substrates (Asunción De Los Ríos, Wierzbos, Sancho, Green, & Ascaso, 2005). The first study of lichens in Victoria Land was made at the end of 19th century during Borchgrevink's expeditions (Smykla, Krzewicka, Wilk, Emslie, & Śliwa, 2011). Studies on lichen vegetation in Antarctica are particularly difficult due to their complicated taxonomy which is an obstacle to the accurate identification of many samples at species level (Castello & Nimis, 2000). There are approximately 135 lichen species in the Ross Sea region (Table 4) (Figure 5).

Table 4. Locations of lichen colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Queen Maud Mountains (86° 00' 00" S 160° 00' 00" W)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Acarospora williamsii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia latemarginata</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia lignoides</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Caloplaca darbshirei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Carbonea vitellinaria</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Hymenelia glacialis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora physciella</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora polytropia</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea andersonii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella greenii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lepraria aff. cacuminum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Micarea cf. turfosa</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Phycia caesia</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)

	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Polysporina frigida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Pseudephebe pubescens</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Psoroma hypnorum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizocarpon adareense</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizocarpon nidificum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizocarpon superficiale</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Sarcogyne privigna</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Beardmore Glacier (83° 45' 00" S 171° 00' 00" E)	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2013	(Jones et al., 2013)
Diamond Hill (79° 52' 00" S 159° 09' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Carbonea vorticosa</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella greenii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella patavina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Taylor Valley (77° 37' 00" S 163° 00' 00" E)	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2007 2012 2014	(Allan Green, Brabyn, Beard, & Sancho, 2012; C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sancho, Allan Green, & Pintado, 2007)
	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Carbonea vorticosa</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea andersonii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella greenii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)

	<i>Lecidella patavina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Polysporina frigida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Sarcogyne privigna</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2013)
	<i>Verrucaria otagensis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Linnaeus Terrace (77° 36' 00" S 161° 05' 00" E)	<i>Buellia pallida</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Buellia grisea</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Lecidea siplei</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Carbonea capsulate</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	1987	(Hale, 1987)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
	<i>Buellia pallida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia darbishirei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca erecta</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca schofieldi</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca soropelta</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecania nylanderiana</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora mons-nivis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Rinodina sp. 1</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
Botany Bay (77° 00' 00" S 162° 35' 00" E)	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2003	(Sancho & Schroeter, 2003)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	2003	(Sancho & Schroeter, 2003)
	<i>Xanthoria mawsonii</i>	2003 2006	(Pannewitz et al., 2006; Sancho & Schroeter, 2003)
	<i>Caloplaca antarct</i>	2010	(Rodney D. Seppelt et al.,

		2010)
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	2010	(Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Rhizoplaca cf. priestleyi</i>	2010	(Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2010	(Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Amandinea petermannii</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2010 2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2013; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Buellia cf. papillata</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Buellia subfrigida</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Caloplaca coeruleofrigida</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Caloplaca cf. schofieldii</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2003 2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sancho & Schroeter, 2003; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Carbonea vorticosa</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Lecanora mons-nivis</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
<i>Lecidea andersonii</i>	2010	(C. Colesie et al., 2014;

		2014	Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2005 2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sancho & Schroeter, 2003; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Leproloma cacuminum</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Rhizocarpon geminatum</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Sarcogyne privigna</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Turgidosculum complicatulum</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	2005 2010 2011 2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; A. De los Ríos, Sancho, Grube, Wierzchos, & Ascaso, 2005; Jones et al., 2013; Burkhard Schroeter, Green, Pannewitz, Schlensog, & Sancho, 2010, 2011; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sørchting & Castello, 2012)
	<i>Tephromela priestleyi</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Beaufort Island	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)

(76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Kar Plateau (76° 56' 00" S 162° 20' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt, Green, & Schroeter, 1995; Rodney D Seppelt, Green, & Skotnicki, 1999)
	<i>Aspicilia glacialis</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Caloplaca antarct</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Caloplaca sp. 1</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Caloplaca sp. 2</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecania sp.</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecanora griseomarginata</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecidea blackburnii</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Lecidea sp.</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)

			1999)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Rhizocarpon flavum</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Rhizocarpon schofieldii</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Rhizoplaca priestleyi</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Rinodina sp.</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Thelidiola caloplacae</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
Cape Hickey (76° 05' 00" S 162° 38' 00" E)	<i>Buellia darbishirei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Prior Island (75° 41' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia papillata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)

	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lepraria alpina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia tenella</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Rinodina olivaceobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea sphacelata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Inexpressible Island (74° 54' 00" S 163° 39' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca soropelta</i>	2006	(Søchting & Castello, 2012)
	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia pallida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia papillata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Terra Nova Bay (74° 50' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2013)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2013)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2013 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2013)
	<i>Buellia evanescens</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia lignoides</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia papillata</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Buellia pallida</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Candelaria murrayi</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora flotowiana</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora mons-nivis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecanora sverdrupiana</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea andersonii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)

	<i>Rinodina olivaceobrunnea</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Usnea sphacelata</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Acarospora nitrophila</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Amandinea coniops</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Buellia atr darbishirei</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Buellia cf. cladocarpiza</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Caloplaca citritna</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Lecanora physciella</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Rhizocarpon superfciale</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Tephromela atra</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
	<i>Xanthoria mawsonii</i>	1995	(Castello & Nimis, 2000)
Adelie Cove (74° 46' 00" S 164° 01' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia lignoides</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecidea cancriformis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
North Adelie Cove (74° 44' 00" S 164° 07' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Amandinea coniops</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia papillata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Rinodina olivaceobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea sphacelata</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)

	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Icarus Camp (74° 42' 00" S 164° 07' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora gwynnii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Amandinea coniops</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia grimmiae</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecidella siplei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lepraria alpina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea antarctica</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Harrow Peaks (74° 40' 00" S 164° 45' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2006	(Søchting & Castello, 2012)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Acarospora williamsii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Amandinea coniops</i>		(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia darbishirei</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Buellia pallida</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelariella flava</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora fuscobrunnea</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora mons-nivis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lepraria alpina</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
Apostrophe Island (73° 31' 00" S 167° 26' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2006	(Søchting & Castello, 2012)
Cape King (73° 35' 00" S 166° 37' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2006	(Søchting & Castello, 2012)
Crater Cirque (72° 38' 00" S 169° 22' 00" E)	<i>Caloplaca darbishirei</i>	2006	(Søchting & Castello, 2012)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Xanthoria mawsonii</i>	2006	(Pannewitz et al., 2006)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	2007	(Sancho et al., 2007)
	<i>Amandinea coniops</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)

	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Candelaria murrayi</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Lecanora mons-nivis</i>	2011	(Smykla et al., 2011)
	<i>Usnea sphacelata</i>	2015	(Crittenden et al., 2015)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	2015	(Crittenden et al., 2015)
	<i>Xanthomendoza borealis</i>	2015	(Crittenden et al., 2015)
Birthday Ridge (71° 26' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Usnea picata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Usnea sulphurea</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Neuropogon sulfureus</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Parmelia minuscula</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Alectoria minuscula</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Omphalodiscus decussatus</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecidea physciella</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Buellia frigida</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Physcia caesia</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Parmelia coreyi</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rhizocarpon griseolum</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Buellia lignoides</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecidea capsulata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecidea endolith.</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecidella antarctica</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Bryum algens</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Grimmia lawiana</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Grimmia antarctici</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Caloplaca athallina</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rinodina olivaceobrunnea</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rinodina archaeoides</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lepraria neglecta</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecanora rubina</i> vat. <i>Melanophthalma</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Pyrenodesmia mawsonii</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Candelariella antarctica</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Protoplastenia citrina</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Catillaria corymbosa</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i> v. <i>Frigida</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)

	<i>Buellia grimmiae</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rinodina turfacea</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Rinodina orbata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Lecanora expectans</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Physcia dubia</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i> v. <i>Antarctica</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Xanthoria mawsonii</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Candelaria spec.</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Biatorrella antarctica</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Biatorrella cerebriiformis</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Buellia cladocarpiza</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Caloplaca elegans</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Caloplaca elegans</i> var. <i>Pulvinata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Buellia cf. Punctata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Pseudephebe cf.</i> <i>Pubescens</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Parmelia pubescens</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Alectoria pubescens</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Umbilicaria aprina</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Omphalodiscus</i> <i>antarcticus</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Usnea picata</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Neuropogon acromelanus</i> v. <i>Inactivus</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>A caro spora macrocyclos</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
	<i>Prasiola crispa</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)

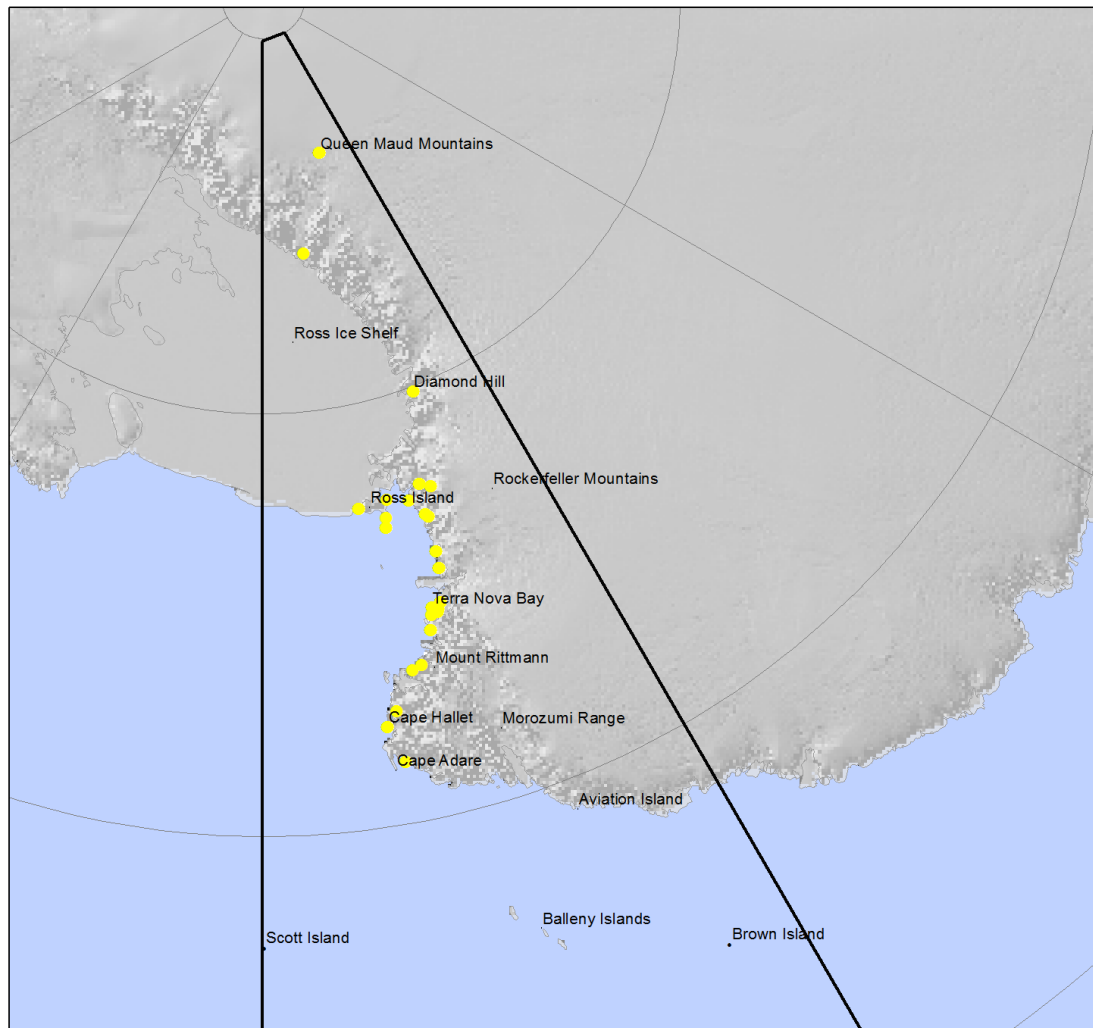


Figure 5. Map of lichen colonies in the Ross Sea region

BRYOPHYTES (MOSSES & LIVERWORTS)

Due to Antarctica's long-term isolation and extreme climatic conditions, terrestrial ecosystems are comprised of very simple communities (Cannone, Convey, & Guglielmin, 2013). Only 2% of the land in Antarctica is ice-free and available for colonisation by plants (M. Skotnicki, Ninham, & Selkirk, 1999) and therefore vegetation is dominated by simple terrestrial plants such as bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and lichens (Mary L Skotnicki, Ninham, & Selkirk, 1998). Environmental conditions are harsh, with extreme temperatures, 24-hour daylight, strong winds and low precipitation so they have evolved a poikilohydric lifestyle and grow in clumps in sheltered areas (Pannowitz et al., 2005; M. Skotnicki et al., 1999). *Bryum* is the most abundant and widespread genus in the continental Antarctic moss flora (R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998). Liverworts are less abundant and poorly studied in comparison. Terrestrial organisms are potential indicators of the effects of climate change so research into their abundance and distribution is very important (Green, Sancho, Türk, Seppelt, & Hogg, 2011). In this study, 29 species of mosses (Table 5) (Figure 6) and 2 species of liverwort (Table 6) (Figure 7) were found, including the southernmost location for a sporophyte producing moss (*Hennediella heimii*) (Waterhouse, 2001).

Table 5. Locations of moss colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Queen Maud Mountains (86° 00' 00" S 160° 00' 00" W)	<i>Orthogrimmia sessitana</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Schistidium antarctici</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Diamond Hill (79° 52' 00" S 159° 09' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Garwood Valley (78° 02' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1998	(Mary L Skotnicki et al., 1998)
	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens, Hunger, Hills, & Gemmill, 2007)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)

Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
Hobbs Glacier (77° 54' 00" S 164° 24' 00" E)	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1992 2005	(R. D. Seppelt, Green, Schwarz, & Frost, 1992; M. L. Skotnicki, Mackenzie, Clements, & Selkirk, 2005)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Kukri Hills (77° 44' 00" S 162° 42' 00" E)	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Taylor Valley (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Syntrichia sarconeurum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Canada Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 162° 59' 00" E)	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1992	(R. D. Seppelt et al., 1992)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1992 2005	(R. D. Seppelt et al., 1992; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Bryum pseudofriquefrum</i>	1992 1998 2005	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; R. D. Seppelt et al., 1992; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	1999	(Selkirk et al., 1997; M. Skotnicki et al., 1999)
Lake Fryxell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1998	(Mary L Skotnicki et al., 1998)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 00' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
	<i>Bryum antarcticum</i>	1989	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a)
	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	1989 1998 1999 2005	(Paul A. Broady, 1989a; Selkirk et al., 1997; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; M. Skotnicki et al., 1999; M. L.

			Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1998 2007	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
Botany Bay (77° 00' 00" S 162° 35' 00" E)	<i>Grimmia antarctici</i>	1998	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Didymodon gelidus</i>	1998	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998 2005	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Pannewitz et al., 2005; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	1998 2005 2010 2012 2014	(Claudia Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005; Mary L Skotnicki et al., 1998)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	1998 2005 2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Pannewitz et al., 2005; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	1998 2005 2010 2012 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Pannewitz et al., 2005; B. Schroeter et al., 2012; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Grimmia plagiopodia</i>	1998 2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum</i>	2005 2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010; M. L. Skotnicki et al.,

			2005)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	2010 2012 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; B. Schroeter et al., 2012; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Didymodon brachyphyllus</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Schistidium antarctici</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Syntrichia sarconeurum</i>	2010 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
	<i>Cephaloziella varians</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Beaufort Island (76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998 1999	(Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1998 1999 2005	(Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
Kar Plateau (76° 56' 00" S 162° 20' 00" E)	<i>Bryum agenteum</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Grimmia antarctici</i>	1998 1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	1998 1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Grimmia plagiopodia</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Mt de Gerlache (74° 59' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	1999	(R. Seppelt et al., 1995; Rodney D Seppelt et al., 1999)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)

Terra Nova Bay (74° 50' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Bryum archangelicum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Bryum dichotomum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Bryum pallescens</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Coscinodon lawianus</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Coscinodon reflexidens</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Grimmia anodon</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Orthogrimmia sessitana</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Schistidium antarctici</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Syntrichia magellanica</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Syntrichia princeps</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Syntrichia sarconeurum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Mt Browning (74° 37' 00" S 164° 03' 00" E)	<i>Grimmia plagiopodia</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	1987 2001 2005	(P. Broady et al., 1987; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005; M. L. Skotnicki, Selkirk, Broady, Adam, & Ninham, 2001)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Mount Erebus (73° 39' 00" S 170° 34' 00" E)	<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Mount Rittmann (73° 28' 00" E 165° 37' 00" E)	<i>Pohlia nutans</i>	1996 2005	(Bargagli et al., 1996; M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Crater Cirque (72° 38' 00" S 169° 22' 00" E)	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	2005	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2005)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Sarconeurum glaciale</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum subrotundifolium</i>	1998 2005	(Pannewitz et al., 2005; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	2005	(Pannewitz et al., 2005)

	<i>Anomobryum subrotundifolium</i>	2007	(M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	2007 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	2007 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; M. I. Stevens et al., 2007)
	<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Didymodon brachyphyllus</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Hennediella heimii</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Schistidium antarctici</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Birthday Ridge (71° 26' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Bryum algens</i>	1985	(Kappen, 1985)
Mt Gorton (70° 01' 00" S 159° 15' 00" E)	<i>Grimmia antarctici</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)

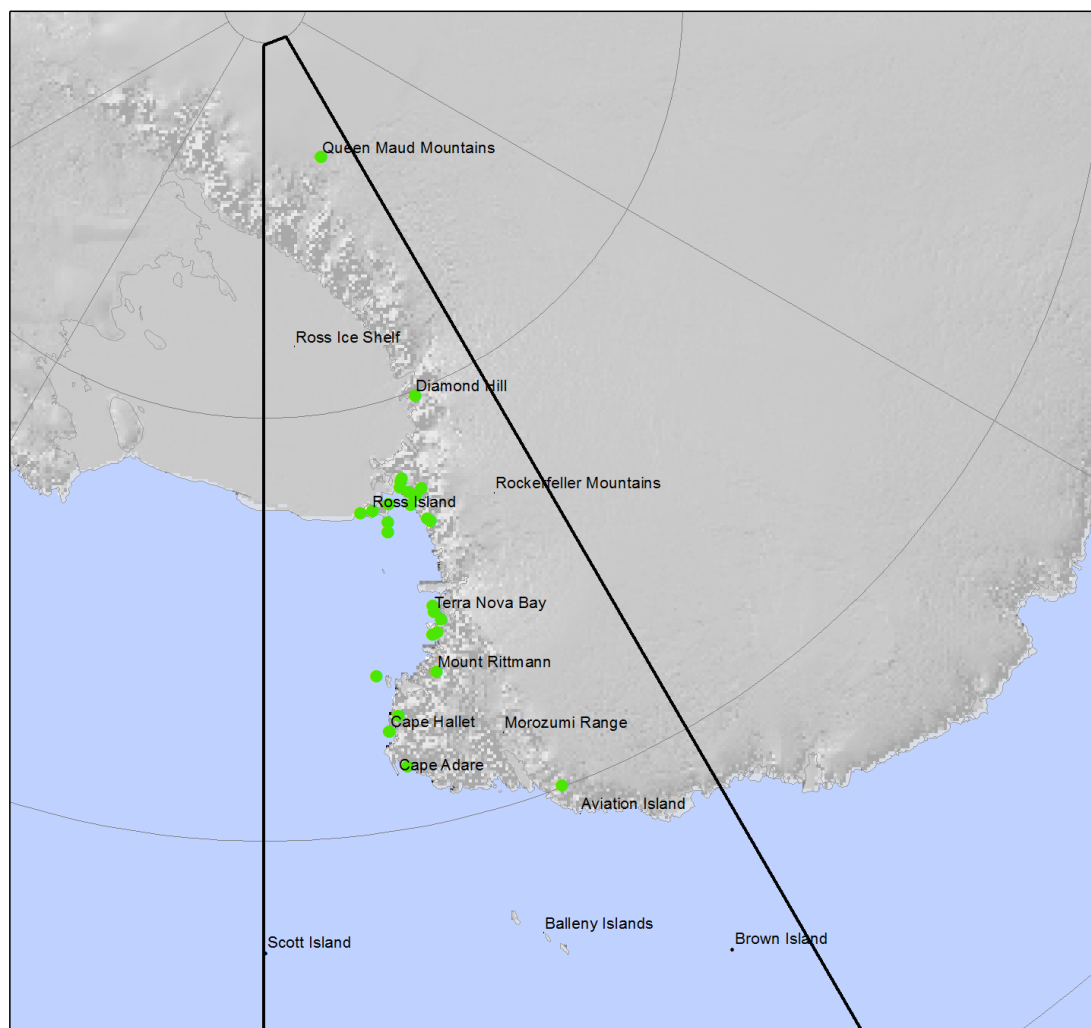


Figure 6. Map of moss colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 6. Locations of liverworts colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Botany Bay (77° 00' 00" S 162° 35' 00" E)	<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Cephaloziella varians</i>	2010	(Rodney D. Seppelt et al., 2010)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>	1987 1998	(P. Broady et al., 1987; R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)
	<i>Cephaloziella varians</i>	2001	(M. L. Skotnicki et al., 2001)
Cape Hallett (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>	1998	(R. D. Seppelt & Green, 1998)



Figure 7. Map of liverwort colonies in the Ross Sea region

MICROORGANISMS (BACTERIA & PROTOZOA)

Microorganisms such as bacteria and protozoa are distributed throughout the soils of the Ross Sea region and play a very important role in biogeochemical cycles (J. M. Aislabie, Jordan, & Barker, 2008; Fountain, Tranter, Nylen, Lewis, & Mueller, 2004; Waterhouse, 2001). They are also found in lakes, ponds, streams and cryoconite holes (Waterhouse, 2001). Distribution is controlled by a range of factors such as slope, drainage, exposure, and nutrient and moisture availability (Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006). Bacterial community structures are highly heterogeneous and locally adapted, reflecting the local geochemistry of the soils (Bottos, Scarrow, Archer, McDonald, & Cary, 2014). Survival strategies of microorganisms include mixotrophy and efficient photosynthesis at low levels of photosynthetically active radiation (Roberts, Laybourn-Parry, McKnight, & Novarino, 2000). Early investigations of the bacterial diversity in Antarctica were hindered by the lack of appropriate methods (J. M. Aislabie et al., 2008). This study found 20 species of bacteria (Table 7) (Figure 8) and 49 species of protozoa (Table 8) (Figure 9).

Table 7. Locations of bacteria colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Mt. Fleming (77° 33' 00" S 160° 06' 00" E)	<i>Gillisia mitskevichiae</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Hymenobacter roseosalivarius</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Pontibacter actiniarum</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Sedimentibacter rubrus</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
Lake Vanda (77° 31' 47" S 161° 34' 32" E)	<i>Chomatium vanda</i>	1978	(Osnitskaia & Chudina, 1978)
	<i>Gillisia mitskevichiae</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Hymenobacter roseosalivarius</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Pontibacter actiniarum</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Sedimentibacter rubrus</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)

Wright Valley (77° 31' 00" S 161° 50' 00" E)	<i>Gillisia mitskevichiae</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Hymenobacter roseosalivarius</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Pontibacter actiniarum</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Sedimentibacter rubrus</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Deinococcus thermus</i>	2014	(Bottos et al., 2014)
	<i>Rubrobacter</i>	2014	(Bottos et al., 2014)
	<i>Bacteroidetes</i>	2014	(Bottos et al., 2014)
	<i>Acidobacteria</i>	2014	(Bottos et al., 2014)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Gillisia mitskevichiae</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Hymenobacter roseosalivarius</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Pontibacter actiniarum</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
	<i>Sedimentibacter rubrus</i>	2006	(Jackie M. Aislabie et al., 2006)
Mount Melbourne (74° 21' 00" S 164° 42' 00" E)	<i>Bacillus fumarioli</i>	2000	(Logan et al., 2000)
	<i>Alicyclobacillus pohliae</i>	2008	(Imperio, Viti, & Marri, 2008)
Mount Erebus (73° 39' 00" S 170° 34' 00" E)	<i>Bacillus schlegelii</i>	1988	(Hudson & Daniel, 1988)
	<i>Sulfolobus spp</i>	1988	(Hudson & Daniel, 1988)
	<i>Thermoplasma spp</i>	1988	(Hudson & Daniel, 1988)
	<i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i>	1988	(Hudson & Daniel, 1988)
	<i>Thermoproteus spp.</i>	1988	(Hudson & Daniel, 1988)
Mount Rittman (73° 28' 00" E 165° 37' 00" E)	<i>Bacillus fumarioli</i>	2000	(Logan et al., 2000)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Xanthomonadaceae</i>	2009	(J. Aislabie et al., 2009)
	<i>Rhodanobacter</i>	2009	(J. Aislabie et al., 2009)
	<i>Moraxellaceae</i>	2009	(J. Aislabie et al., 2009)
	<i>Ectothiorhodopsira shapsohnkoviii</i>	2009	(J. Aislabie et al., 2009)

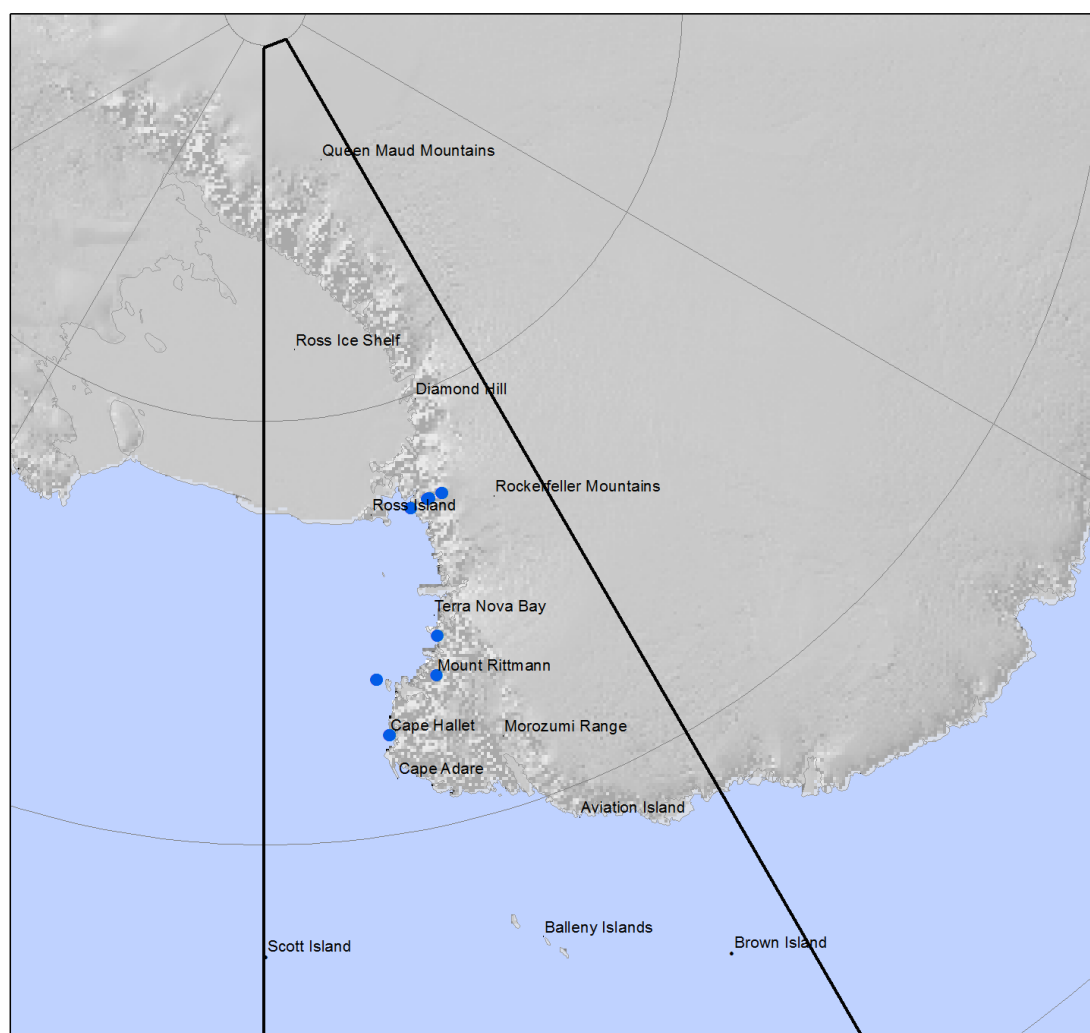


Figure 8. Map of bacteria colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 8. Locations of protozoa colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Lake Miers (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Anisonema</i>	1981	(Cathey, Parker, Simmons Jr, Yongue Jr, & Van Brunt, 1981)
	<i>Bodo</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amoeba</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Actinophrys</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Acanthocystis</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Spathidium</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Chilodonella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Saprophilus</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Pleuronema</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Oxytricha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amphisiella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holosticha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Euplotes</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)

	<i>Vorticella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Pyxidium</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Podophrya</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Sphaerophrya</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
McMurdo Ice Shelf melt ponds (78° 00' 00" S 166° 30' 00" E)	<i>Prorodon</i>	1995	(James, Pridmore, & Cummings, 1995)
	<i>Epistylis</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Aspidisca</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Colpoda</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Tetrahymaena</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Enchelys</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Vorticeila</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Euplotes</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Cinetochilum</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Urotricha</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Chiiodoneila</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Halteria</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
	<i>Bursellopsis</i>	1995	(James et al., 1995)
Lake Bonney (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Amoeba</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holophrya</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Halteria</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amphisiella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holosticha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
Lake Joyce (77° 43' 00" S 161° 37' 00" E)	<i>Acanthocystis</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holophrya</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Saprophilus</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Pleuronema</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Halteria</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Vorticella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
Lake Chad (77° 39' 00" S 162° 46' 00" E)	<i>Anisonema</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Notosolenus</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Bodo</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Gromia</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Actinophryys</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Colpoda</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Halteria</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Euplotes</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Vorticella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Epistylis</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
Lake Hoare (77° 38' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Amoeba</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Gromia</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Euplotes</i>	1981 1982	(Cathey et al., 1981; Cathey, Simmons, Parker,

			Yongue, & Van Brunt, 1982)
	<i>Vorticella sp.</i>	1981 1999	(Cathey et al., 1981; Kepner Jr, Wharton Jr, & Coats, 1999)
	<i>Oxytrichia</i>	1982	(Cathey et al., 1982)
	<i>Halteria</i>	1982	(Cathey et al., 1982)
	<i>Askenasia sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Blepharisma sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Cyclidium sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Monodinium sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Plagiocampa sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Urotricha sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
Lake Fryxwell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Spathidium</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Homalozoon</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Oxytricha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Enchelydon sp.</i>	1982 1999	(Cathey et al., 1982; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Mesodinium</i>	1982 2000	(Cathey et al., 1982)
	<i>Holophrya</i>	1982	(Cathey et al., 1982)
	<i>Didinium balbianii</i>	1982	(Cathey et al., 1982)
	<i>Nassula sp.</i>	1982 2000	(Cathey et al., 1982; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Vorticella</i>	1982 1999	(Cathey et al., 1982; Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Cyclidium sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Cyclotrichium sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Uronema sp.</i>	1999	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999)
	<i>Askenasia sp.</i>	1999 2000	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Monodinium species</i>	1999 2000	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Euplotes sp.</i>	1999 2000	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Frontonia sp.</i>	1999 2000	(Kepner Jr et al., 1999; Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Plagiocampa sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Urotricha sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Halteria sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Strombidium sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Didinium sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Pyramimonas sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Chlamydomonas sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Cryptomonas undulata</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Bursaria</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Vorticella species</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Sphaerophrya sp.</i>	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)

	<i>Blepharisma</i> sp.	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
	<i>Lacrymaria</i> sp.	2000	(Roberts et al., 2000)
Lake Vanda (77° 31' 47" S 161° 34' 32" E)	<i>Anisonema</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amoeba</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Oxytricha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amphisiella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holosticha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Vorticella</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
Lake Brownworth (77° 26' 00" S 162° 45' 00" E)	<i>Bodo</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Amoeba</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Actinophrys</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Spathidium</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Nassula</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Holosticha</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Euplotes</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)
	<i>Podophrya</i>	1981	(Cathey et al., 1981)



Figure 9. Map of protozoa colonies in the Ross Sea region

MESOFAUNA (ROTIFERS, TARDIGRADES & NEMATODES)

The mesofauna in Antarctica is comprised of rotifers, tardigrades and nematodes. They are found in the soils and vegetation of ice free areas, and are an important component of the simple food webs in these low diversity areas (Porazinska, Wall, & Virginia, 2002; Schwarz, Green, Green, & Seppelt, 1993). Their distribution is also related to the soil geochemistry of the ice-free areas, such as the McMurdo Dry Valleys (Poage, Barrett, Virginia, & Wall, 2008). To survive in these extreme environments, these microscopic invertebrates spend a lot of time inactive and uncoupled from ecosystem processes in an anhydrobiotic survival state. Nematodes can lose more than 95% of their water content in this state but are resistant to environmental stresses (Treonis, Wall, & Virginia, 1999). There are 20 species of rotifer and 8 species of nematode and tardigrade in the Ross Sea region (Table 9, 10, 11) (Figure 10, 11, 12). They are often not identified to the species level; only their presence is noted and studies are concentrated around Ross Island.

Table 9. Locations of rotifer colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Walcott Glacier (78° 14' 00" S 163° 15' 00" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Cephalodella tenuior</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Hobbs Glacier (77° 54' 00" S 164° 24' 00" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Cephalodella tenuior</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)

	<i>Epiphanes senta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Pleurotrocha sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Loricata form</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Blue Glacier (77° 50' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
McMurdo Station (77° 50' 52" S 166° 40' 06" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Pleurotrocha sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Beacon Valley (77° 49' 00" S 160° 39' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth, Wall, & Virginia, 2005)
Stranded Moraines (77° 45' 00" S 164° 31' 00" E)	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Taylor Valley (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Epiphanes senta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Loricata form</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1999 2003	(Moorhead, Barrett, Virginia, Wall, & Porazinska, 2003; Treonis et al., 1999)
Edward VII Peninsula (77° 40' 00" S)	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady, Adams, Cleary, & Weaver, 1989)
	<i>Philodina sp.</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)

155° 00' 00" W)	<i>Adineta gracilis</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)
	<i>Habrotrocha sp.</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)
Lake Hoare (77° 38' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1998	(Powers, Ho, Freckman, & Virginia, 1998)
Canada Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 162° 59' 00" E)	<i>Philodina sp.</i>	1993	(Schwarz et al., 1993)
	<i>Habrotrocha sp.</i>	1993	(Schwarz et al., 1993)
	<i>Epiphanes sp.</i>	1993	(Schwarz et al., 1993)
Lake Fryxwell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989 2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Daily Islands (77° 36' 00" S 163° 51' 00" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha angularis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Cephalodella tenuior</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Epiphanes senta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Barne (77° 35' 00" S 166° 14' 00" E)	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Adineta barbata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha angularis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Cephalodella tenuior</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata var. cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Epiphanes senta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Pleurotrocha sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Loricata form</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989 2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Lake Canopus (77° 33' 00" S 161° 31' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Lake Vanda	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)

(77° 31' 47" S 161° 34' 32" E)			
Wright Dry Valley (77° 31' 00" S 161° 50' 00" E)	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 11' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Bull Pass (77° 28' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
McKelvey Valley (77° 26' 00" S 161° 45' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Adineta grandis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Adineta sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha angularis</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Habrotrocha constrictus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrotrachela habita</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina alata</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina antarctica</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Philodina gregaria</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Collotheca ornata</i> var. <i>cornuta</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Pleurotrocha sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Loricata form</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Notammatid sp.</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989 2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002; Wharton & Brown, 1989)

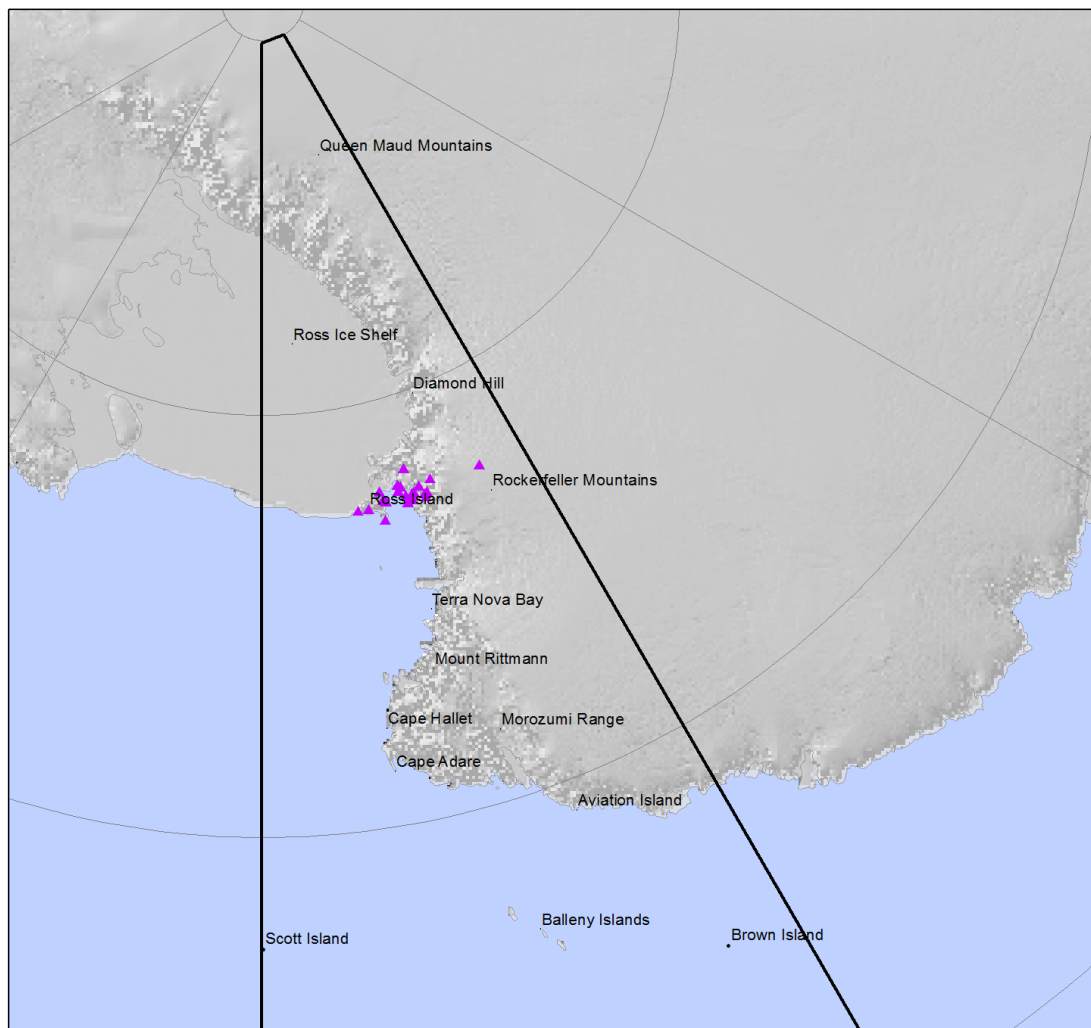


Figure 10. Map of rotifer colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 10. Locations of tardigrade colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Hobbs Glacier (77° 54' 00" S 164° 24' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Blue Glacier (77° 50' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
McMurdo Station (77° 50' 52" S 166° 40' 06" E)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Crater Hill (77° 50' 00" S 166° 43' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Beacon Valley (77° 49' 00" S 160° 39' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Stranded	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)

Moraines (77° 45' 00" S 164° 31' 00" E)			
Taylor Valley (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrobiotus polaris</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1999 2003	(Moorhead et al., 2003; Treonis et al., 1999)
Edward VII Peninsula (77° 40' 00" S 155° 00' 00" W)	<i>Hypsibius sp.</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)
	<i>Echiniscus sp.</i>	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Lake Hoare (77° 38' 00" S 162° 51' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1998	(Powers et al., 1998)
Canada Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 162° 59' 00" E)	<i>Macrobiotus spp.</i>	1993	(Schwarz et al., 1993)
Lake Fryxwell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989 2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Daily Islands (77° 36' 00" S 163° 51' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989 2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Lake Canopus (77° 33' 00" S 161° 31' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Lake Vanda (77° 31' 47" S 161° 34' 32" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Wright Dry Valley (77° 31' 00" S 161° 50' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)

168° 11' 00" E)			
Bull Pass (77° 28' 00" S 161° 42' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
McKelvey Valley (77° 26' 00" S 161° 33' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Macrobiotus polaris</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Unidentified species</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Brown Island (64° 58' 00" S 63° 47' 00" W)	<i>Hypsibius alpinus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius arcticus</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)
	<i>Hypsibius oberhaeuseri</i>	1963	(Dougherty & Harris, 1963)

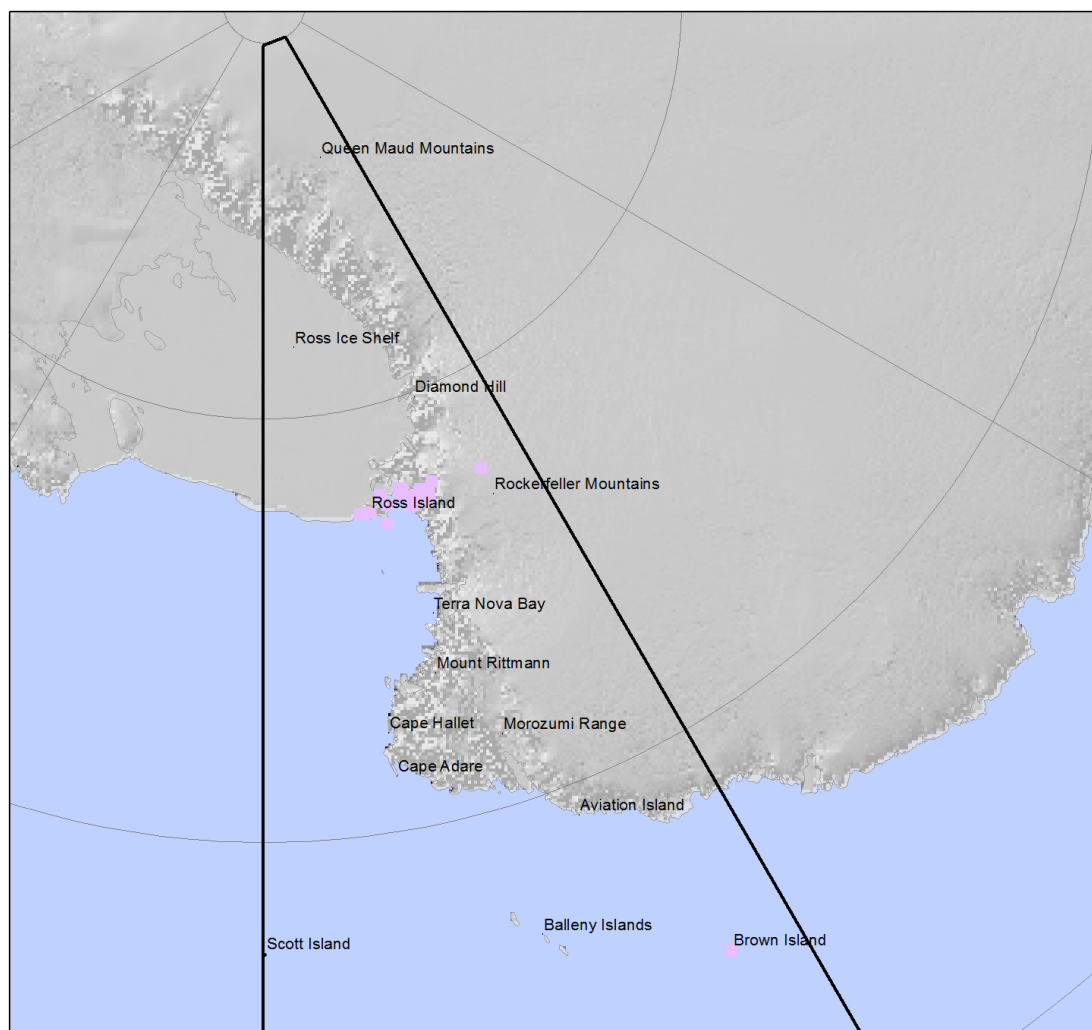


Figure 11. Map of tardigrade colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 11. Locations of nematode colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Crater Hill (77° 50' 00" S 166° 43' 00" E)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Beacon Valley (77° 49' 00" S 160° 39' 00" E)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Taylor Valley (77° 44' 00" S 162° 10' 00" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	1999 2012	(Smith et al., 2012; Treonis et al., 1999)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1999 2003	(Moorhead et al., 2003; Treonis et al., 1999)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2003 2012	(Moorhead et al., 2003; Smith et al., 2012; Treonis et al., 1999)
	<i>Plectus murrayi</i>	2012	(Smith et al., 2012)
Lake Hoare (77° 38' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1998	(Powers et al., 1998)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	1998 2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005; Powers et al., 1998)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Canada Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 162° 59' 00" E)	<i>Plectus spp.</i>	1993	(Schwarz et al., 1993)
Lake Fryxwell (77° 37' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989 2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	1989 2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus frigophilus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Panagrolaimus davidi</i>	1989 2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
Lake Canopus (77° 33' 00" S 161° 31' 00" E)	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Lake Vanda (77° 31' 47" S 161° 34' 32" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus frigophilus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Monhystera villosa</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)

169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
	<i>Panagrolaimus davidi</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 11' 00" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i> ,	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Bull Pass (77° 28' 00" S 163° 11' 00" E)	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2008	(Poage et al., 2008)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2008	(Poage et al., 2008)
McKelvey Valley (77° 26' 00" S 161° 33' 00" E)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Victoria Valley (77° 23' 00" S 162° 00' 00" E)	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2005	(Bamforth et al., 2005)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i> ,	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Plectus frigophilus</i>	1989	(Wharton & Brown, 1989)
	<i>Panagrolaimus davidi</i>	1989 2002	(Porazinska et al., 2002; Wharton & Brown, 1989)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Eudorylaimus antarcticus</i>	2013	(Raymond, Wharton, & Marshall, 2013)
	<i>Scottnema lindsayae</i>	2013	(Raymond et al., 2013)
	<i>Panagrolaimus davidi</i>	2013	(Raymond et al., 2013)
	<i>Plectus antarcticus</i>	2013	(Raymond et al., 2013)

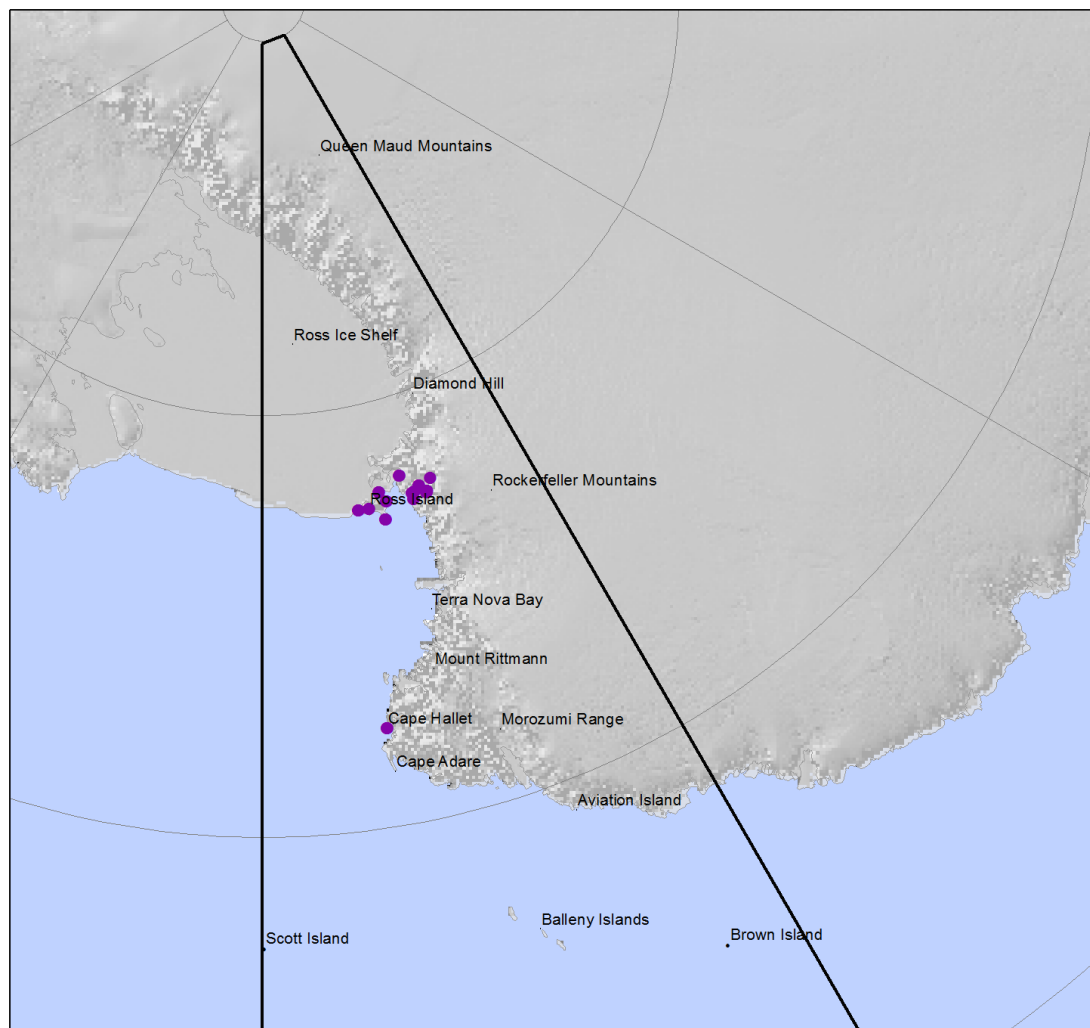


Figure 12. Map of nematode colonies in the Ross Sea region

MICROARTHROPODS (MITES & SPRINGTAILS)

The microarthropods, mites and springtails, are the largest terrestrial organisms in Antarctica and dominate the terrestrial ecosystem (Waterhouse, 2001). Although widely separated taxonomically, mites and springtails are similar in size and often co-occupy functional group (Sinclair & Stevens, 2006). They have a patchy distribution and are confined to ice free areas with rich organic material (A. McGaughran, Hogg, & Convey, 2011; Velasco-Castrillón, Gibson, & Stevens, 2014). They are generally found in the soil, vegetation, or the underside of rocks (Caruso, Borghini, Bucci, Colacevich, & Bargagli, 2007; A. McGaughran et al., 2011). Springtails have adapted to survive low temperatures by utilizing a freeze-avoidance strategy, by depression of their freezing point to below the temperature of the environment (Sinclair & Sjørnsen, 2001a). They are living at the limit of their biological capabilities and therefore can be used as bioindicators in studies on invasive species and climate change (Sinclair & Stevens, 2006; Slabber, Roger Worland, Petter Leinaas, & Chown, 2007). 12 species of mites (Table 12) (Figure 13), and 10 species of springtails (Table 13) (Figure 14) were identified in the Ross Sea region.

Table 12. Locations of mite colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Beardmore Glacier (83° 45' 00" S 171° 00' 00" E)	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	1965	(Gressitt & Wise, 1965)
	<i>Stereotydeus shoupi</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2006)
	<i>Protoreunetes maudae</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Tydeus setsukoe</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Diamond Hill (79° 52' 00" S 159° 09' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus shoupi</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran, Hogg, & Stevens, 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Garwood Valley (78° 02' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Bratina Island (78° 01' 00" S)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)

165° 32' 00" E)			
Keble Valley (78° 00' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2001 2002	(Sinclair & Sjursen, 2001b; Sjursen & Sinclair, 2002)
	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2001	(Sinclair & Sjursen, 2001b)
Observation Hill (77° 51' 00" S 166° 40' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Hut Point Peninsula (77° 51' 00" S 166° 38' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2006	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2006)
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Taylor Valley (77° 37' 00" S 163° 00' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006 2008 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Cape Barne (77° 35' 00" S 166° 14' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 11' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Victoria Valley (77° 23' 00" S 162° 00' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2002	(Sinclair, 2002)
	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006	(Sinclair, 2002; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Mt England (77° 03' 00" S 162° 27' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Granite Harbour (77° 00' 00" S	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006 2008	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens &

162° 35' 00" E)		2014	Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Beaufort Island (76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughan et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Terra Nova Bay (74° 50' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2007 2014	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
	<i>Stereotydeus mollis</i>	2007 2014	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; C. Colesie et al., 2014)
	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
Kay Island (74° 04' 00" S 165° 19' 00" E)	<i>Maudheimia petronia</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
	<i>Coccorhagidia gressitti</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
Apostrophe Island (73° 31' 00" S 167° 26' 00" E)	<i>Maudheimia petronia</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
Crater Cirque (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Maudheimia petronia</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
	<i>Coccorhagidia gressitti</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Stereotydeus belli</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2006)
	<i>Maudheimia petronia</i>	2006	(Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Coccorhagidia gressitti</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Eupodes wisei</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Stereotydeus punctatus</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Tydeus setsukoe</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Tydeus wadei</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)

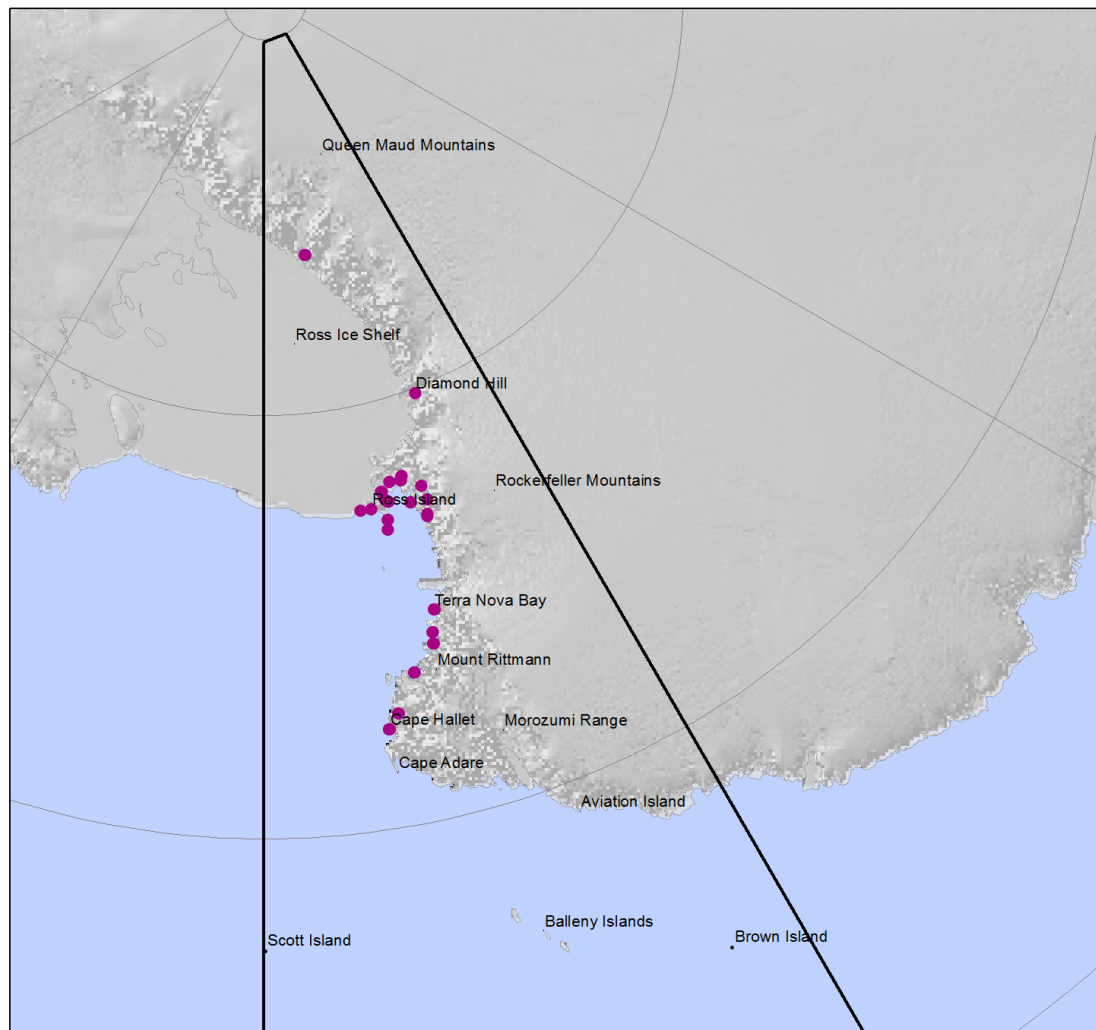


Figure 13. Map of mite colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 13. Locations of springtail colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Beardmore Glacier (83° 45' 00" S 171° 00' 00" E)	<i>Biscoia sudpolaris</i>	1965 2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Gressitt & Wise, 1965; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2006)
	<i>Anurophorus subpolaris</i>	1965 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Gressitt & Wise, 1965)
	<i>Tullbergia mediantarctica</i>	2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Lake Penny (78° 16' 00" S 163° 12' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2006)
Miers Valley (78° 06' 00" S 164° 00' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Garwood Valley (78° 02' 00" S)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006 2008	(A. McGaughran et al., 2011; Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg,

164° 10' 00" E)		2011	2002, 2006)
Bratina Island (78° 01' 00" S 165° 32' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Keble Valley (78° 00' 00" S 164° 10' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2001	(Sinclair & Sjursen, 2001b)
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Taylor Valley (77° 37' 00" S 163° 00' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2003 2006 2008 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Nolan, Hogg, Stevens, & Haase, 2006; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2003, 2006)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Wright Valley (77° 31' 00" S 161° 50' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 11' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Victoria Valley (77° 23' 00" S 162° 00' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2003 2006 2009	(A. McGaughran, Redding, Stevens, & Convey, 2009; Sinclair, 2002; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2003, 2006)
Mt England (77° 03' 00" S 162° 27' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
	<i>Neocryptopgus nivicolus</i>	2002	(Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)
Granite Harbour (77° 00' 00" S 162° 35' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	1996 2002 2003 2006 2008 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Davidson & Broady, 1996; Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2003, 2006)
	<i>Neocryptopgus nivicolus</i>	2002 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002)

Beaufort Island (76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i>	2002 2006 2008	(Angela McGaughran et al., 2008; Mark I. Stevens & Hogg, 2002, 2006)
Terra Nova Bay (74° 50' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Gressittacantha terrano</i>	2007 2014	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007; C. Colesie et al., 2014)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Gressittacantha terrano</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
Kay Island (74° 04' 00" S 165° 19' 00" E)	<i>Friesea grisea</i>	2007 2010	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Torricelli et al., 2010)
	<i>Gressittacantha terrano</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
Apostrophe Island (73° 31' 00" S 167° 26' 00" E)	<i>Gressittacantha terrano</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
Crater Cirque (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Desoria klovstadi</i>	2006 2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Mark I. Stevens et al., 2006)
	<i>Friesea grisea</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007)
	<i>Gressittacantha terrano</i>	2007	(Caruso & Bargagli, 2007; Caruso et al., 2007)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Cryptopygus cisantarcticus</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Isotoma klovstadi</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
	<i>Friesea grisea</i>	2006 2014	(C. Colesie et al., 2014; Sinclair et al., 2006)
Cape Adare (71° 17' 00" S 170° 14' 00" E)	<i>Desoria klovstadi</i>	2006	(Mark I. Stevens et al., 2006)

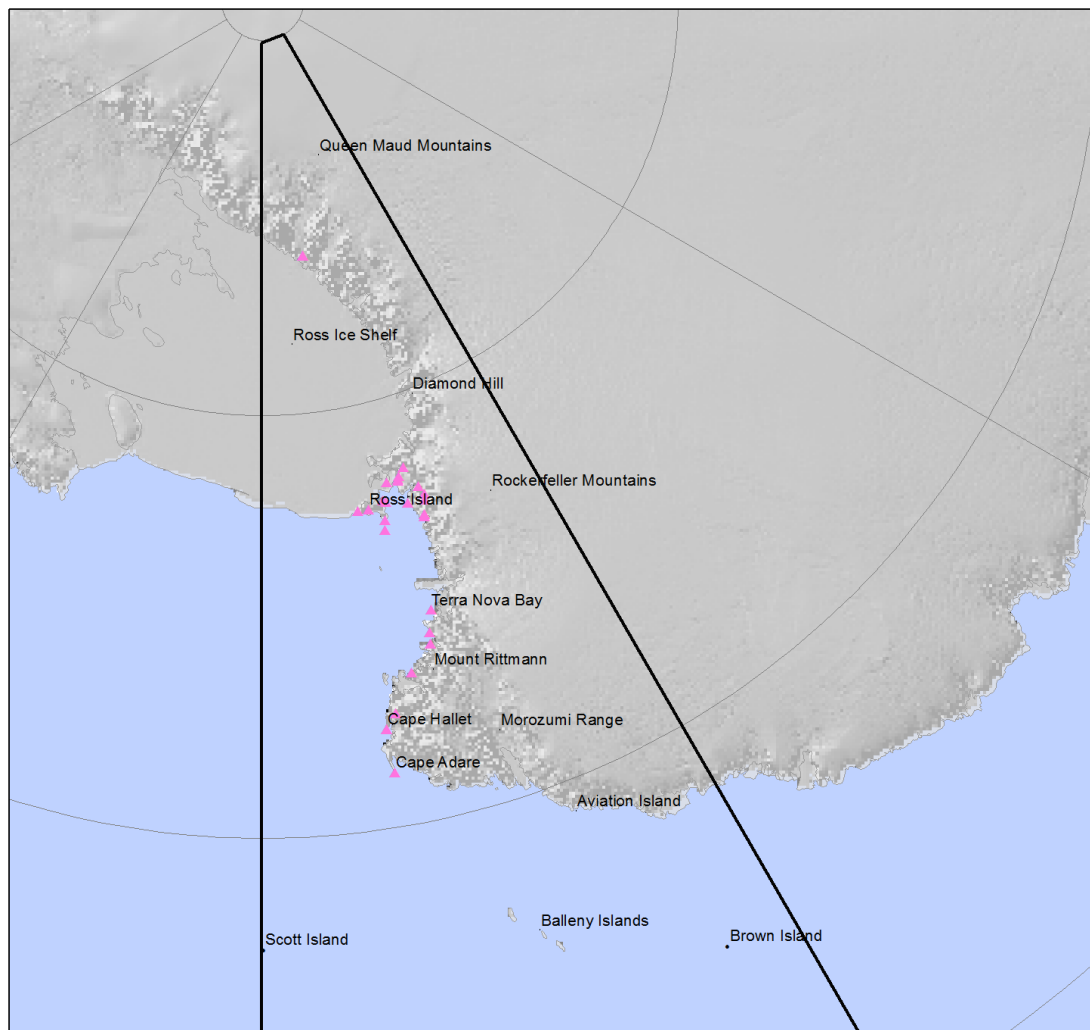


Figure 14. Map of springtail colonies in the Ross Sea region

CRUSTACEA (COPEPOD)

The geographic isolation of Antarctic freshwater lakes has long been thought to be a barrier to colonisation by copepods (Karanovic, Gibson, Hawes, Andersen, & Stevens, 2014). Repeated sampling of the McMurdo Dry Valleys had failed to find any crustaceans until 2004, when Roberts, Priscu, Wolf, Lyons, and Laybourn-Parry (2004) reported the occurrence of juvenile copepods in Lake Joyce. Then in 2012, Svensson et al. found a singular sub-adult crustacean copepod belonging to the genus *Boeckella* in Lake Hoare, another nearby Dry Valley lake (Table 14) (Figure 15) (Svensson et al., 2012). In 2014, adult copepods were discovered. Under 5 metres of ice, a large, active population of genetically distinct copepods was found in Lake Joyce and named *Diacyclops joycei* (Table 14) (Figure 15) (Karanovic et al., 2014). Copepods are common in temperate and tropical waters but the harsh conditions of the Antarctic freshwater lakes places severe constraints on the ability of these environments to support crustacea (Karanovic et al., 2014).

Table 14 . Locations of copepod colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Lake Joyce (77° 43' 00" S 161° 37' 00" E)	<i>Diacyclops joycei</i>	2004 2014	(Karanovic et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2004)
Lake Hoare (77° 38' 00" S 162° 52' 00" E)	<i>Boeckella sp.</i>	2012	(Svensson et al., 2012)

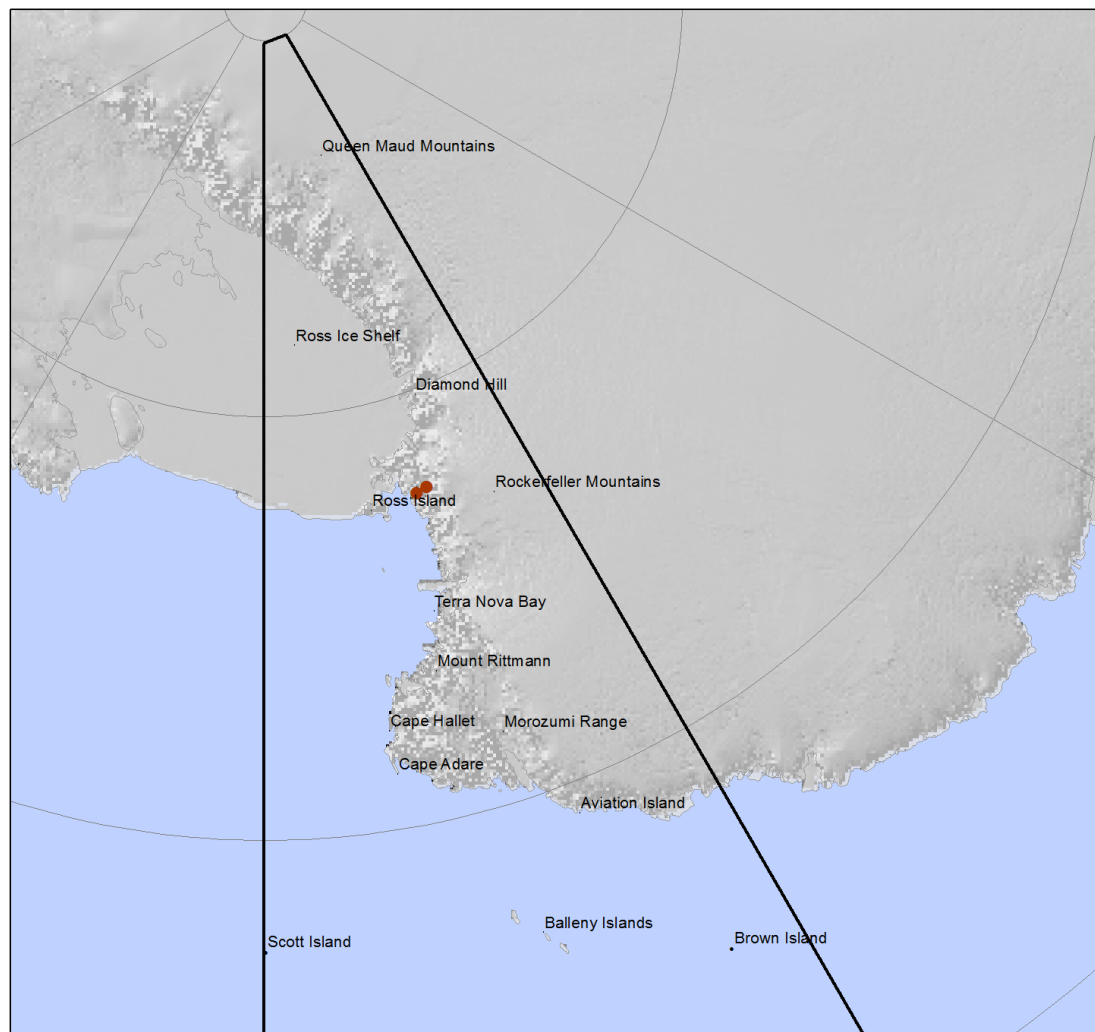


Figure 15. Map of the copepod colonies in the Ross Sea region

BIRDS (PENGUINS, PETRELS & SKUA)

Sea birds are not completely marine, they are dependant on the terrestrial environment as a breeding ground. There are many breeding colonies of penguins, petrels and skua in the Ross Sea region. They play a significant role in the ecosystem in terms of predation on krill and fish, as well as nutrient enhancement on land, creating favourable environments for other wildlife colonies such as microorganisms and plants. The Ross Sea region is an important habitat for sea birds such as Emperor and Adelie penguins, representing one third of the total world population of these species (Table 15) (Figure 16) (Waterhouse, 2001). The Chinstrap penguin is also found in the Ross Sea region, but only on the Balleny Islands (Table 15) (Figure 16). Snow, Antarctic, Wilson's storm and Pintado petrels, Antarctic fulmars and Antarctic prions are also found in the Ross Sea region (Table 16) (Figure 17), as well as South polar and southern skuas (Table 17) (Figure 18).

Table 15. Locations of penguin colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Taylor Glacier (77° 37' 00" S 163° 00' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1954 1997 2004 2014	(Kirkwood & Robertson, 1997; Robertson, Wienecke, Emmerson, & Fraser, 2014; Wienecke, 2010; Wienecke, Kirkwood, & Robertson, 2004)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1980 1990 2003 2006 2010 2012	(David G. Ainley et al., 2003; David G. Ainley, Ballard, & Dugger, 2006; Ballard et al., 2010; International Council for Bird, 1982; Nie, Liu, Sun, & Emslie, 2012; Taylor, Wilson, & Thomas, 1990)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1902 1982 1993 2001 2008	(Barber-Meyer, Kooyman, & Ponganis, 2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)

	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1966 2003 2006 2010 2012 2014	(David G. Ainley et al., 2003; David G. Ainley et al., 2006; Ballard et al., 2010; International Council for Bird, 1982; Lescroël, Ballard, Grémillet, Authier, & Ainley, 2014; Nie et al., 2012)
Bartlett Inlet (77° 13' 00" S 156° 40' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1964 1995 1997 2003 2012	(David G. Ainley et al., 2003; Court et al., 1997; Hunter, Miller, & Davis, 1995; International Council for Bird, 1982; Nie et al., 2012)
Beaufort Island (76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1962 1982 1993 2001 2008	(Barber-Meyer et al., 2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)
	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982 1990 2003 2012 2013	(David G. Ainley et al., 2003; International Council for Bird, 1982; LaRue et al., 2013; Nie et al., 2012; Taylor et al., 1990)
Franklin Island (76° 05' 00" S 168° 19' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1964 1982 1993 2001 2008	(Barber-Meyer et al., 2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)
	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1990	(Taylor et al., 1990)
Wood Bay (74° 13' 00" S 165° 30' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1981	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Terra Nova Bay (74° 50' 00" S 164° 30' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Inexpressible Island (74° 54' 00" S 163° 39' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982 2010	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Lorenzini et al., 2010)
Northern	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)

Foothills (74° 44' 00" S 163° 55' 00" E)	(Adelie)		
North Adelie Cove (74° 44' 00" S 164° 07' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2010	(Lorenzini et al., 2010)
Icarus Camp 74° 42' 00" S 164° 07' 00" E	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2010	(Lorenzini et al., 2010)
Mario Zucchelli Staion (74° 41' 00" S 164° 07' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2010	(Lorenzini et al., 2010)
Cape Washington (74° 39' 00" S 165° 25' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1965 1982 1993 2001 2008	(Barber-Meyer et al., 2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S 165° 08' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2007 2009 2010	(Ballerini, Tavecchia, Olmastroni, Pezzo, & Focardi, 2009; Lorenzini et al., 2010; Nesti et al., 2010; Pezzo, Olmastroni, Volpi, & Focardi, 2007)
Coulman Island (73° 28' 00" S 169° 45' 00" E)	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i> (Emperor)	1958 1982 1993 2001 2008	(Barber-Meyer et al., 2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)
	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1963	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Mandible Cirque (73° 07' 00" S 169° 15' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Phillips (73° 04' 00" S 166° 36' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Wheatstone (72° 37' 00" S 170° 13' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1964 2001	(Roeder et al., 2001)
Cotter Ciffes (72° 28' 00" S 170° 18' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1981 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1967 1990 2011	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Lyver et al., 2011; Taylor et al., 1990)
Cape Roget	<i>Aptenodytes fosteri</i>	1964	(Barber-Meyer et al.,

(71° 59' 00" S 170° 37' 00" E)	(Emperor)	1982 1993 2001 2008	2008; Jennifer M. Burns & Kooyman, 2001; International Council for Bird, 1982; Kooyman, 1993; Wienecke, 2010)
Foyn Island (71° 56' 00" S 171° 04' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1964 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Possession Island (71° 52' 00" S 171° 12' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1964 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Duke of York Island (71° 38' 00" S 170° 04' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Downshire Cliffs (71° 37' 00" S 170° 36' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Adare (71° 17' 00" S 170° 14' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1982 1990	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Taylor et al., 1990)
Sentry Rocks (70° 45' 00" S 167° 24' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Unger Island (70° 41' 00" S 166° 55' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Davis Peninsula (70° 38' 00" S 166° 16' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1973 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Nella island (70° 37' 00" S 166° 04' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Aviation Island (69° 16' 00" S 158° 47' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1961 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Sturge Island (67° 28' 00" S 164° 38' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1973 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Sabrina Island (66° 57' 00" S 163° 17' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1978 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Pygoscelis antarctica</i> (Chinstrap)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Chinstrap Islet (66° 55' 00" S 163° 20' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (Adelie)	1978 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Pygoscelis antarctica</i>	1993	(Woehler, Poncet, &

	(<i>Chinstrap</i>)		International Council of Scientific Unions. Scientific Committee on Antarctic, 1993)
Cape Cornish (66° 43' 00" S 163° 05' 00" E)	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i> (<i>Adelie</i>)	1973 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)

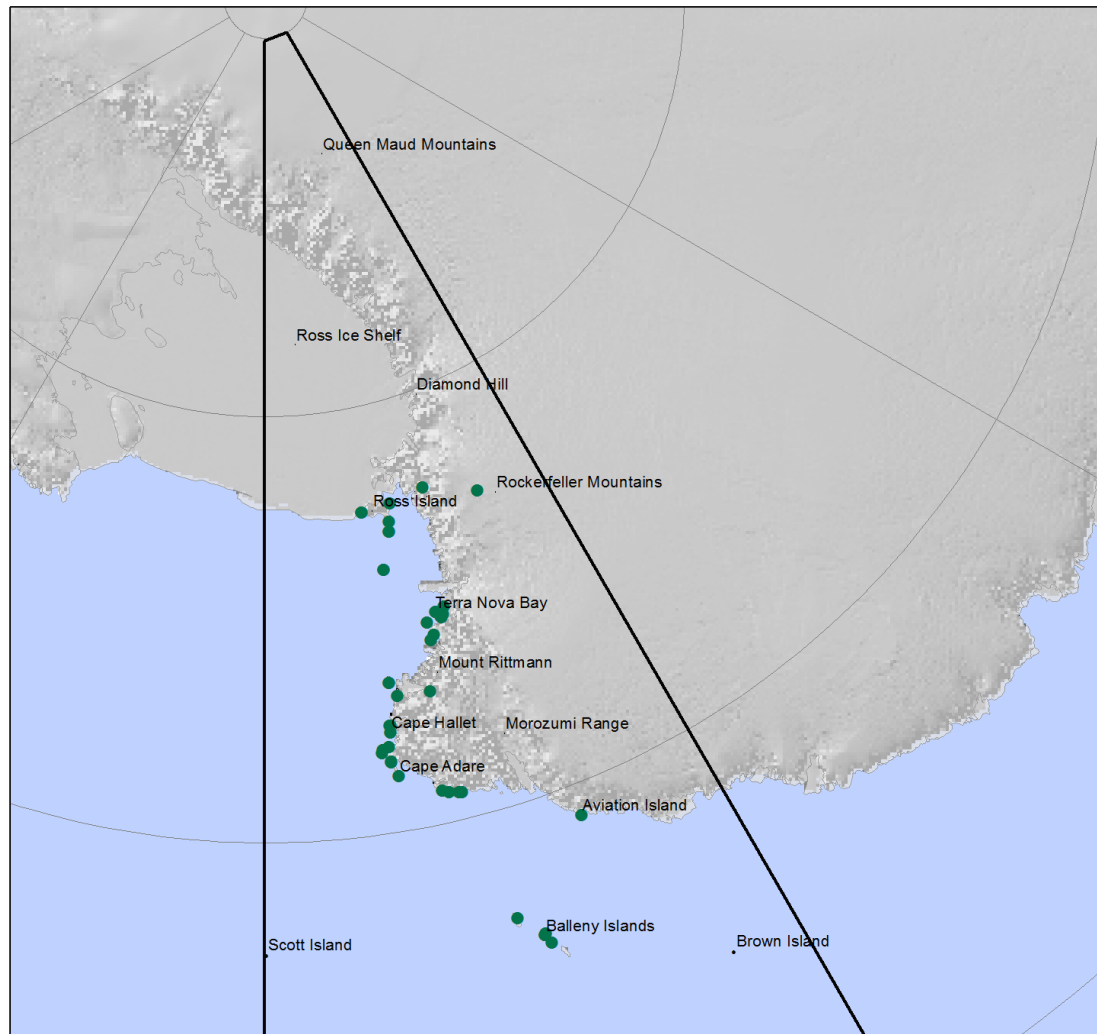


Figure 16. Map of penguin colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 16. Locations of petrel colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Edward VII Peninsula (77° 40' 00" S 155° 00' 00" E)	<i>Daption capense</i> (<i>Pintado petrel</i>)	1989	(P. A. Broady et al., 1989)
Rockerfeller Mountains (77° 00' 00" S 155° 00' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Thalassocia antarctica</i> (<i>Antarctic petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Franklin Island (76° 05' 00" S 168° 19' 00" E)	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (<i>Wilson's storm petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Crater Cirque (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (<i>Wilson's storm petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Morozumi Range (71° 39' 00" S 161° 55' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Edisto Inlet/Felsite Island (72° 20' 00" S 170° 05' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (<i>Wilson's storm petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Hallett (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (<i>Wilson's storm petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Duke of York Island (71° 38' 00" S 170° 04' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Robertson Bay (71° 25' 00" S 170° 00' 00" E)	<i>Thalassocia antarctica</i> (<i>Antarctic petrel</i>)	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Thalassocia antarctica</i> (<i>Antarctic petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Adare (71° 17' 00" S 170° 14' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (<i>Snow petrel</i>)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)

	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (Wilson's storm petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Scott Island (67° 24' 00" S 179° 55' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (Snow petrel)	1982 1985	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Jouventin & Viot, 1985)
	<i>Thalassocia antarctica</i> (Antarctic petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (Wilson's storm petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Daption capense</i> (Pintado petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i> (Antarctic prion)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Balleny Islands (66° 55' 00" S 163° 20' 00" E)	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i> (Snow petrel)	1982 1985	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Jouventin & Viot, 1985)
	<i>Thalassocia antarctica</i> (Antarctic petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (Wilson's storm petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Daption capense</i> (Pintado petrel)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
	<i>Fulmaris glacialisoides</i> (Antarctic fulmar)	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)

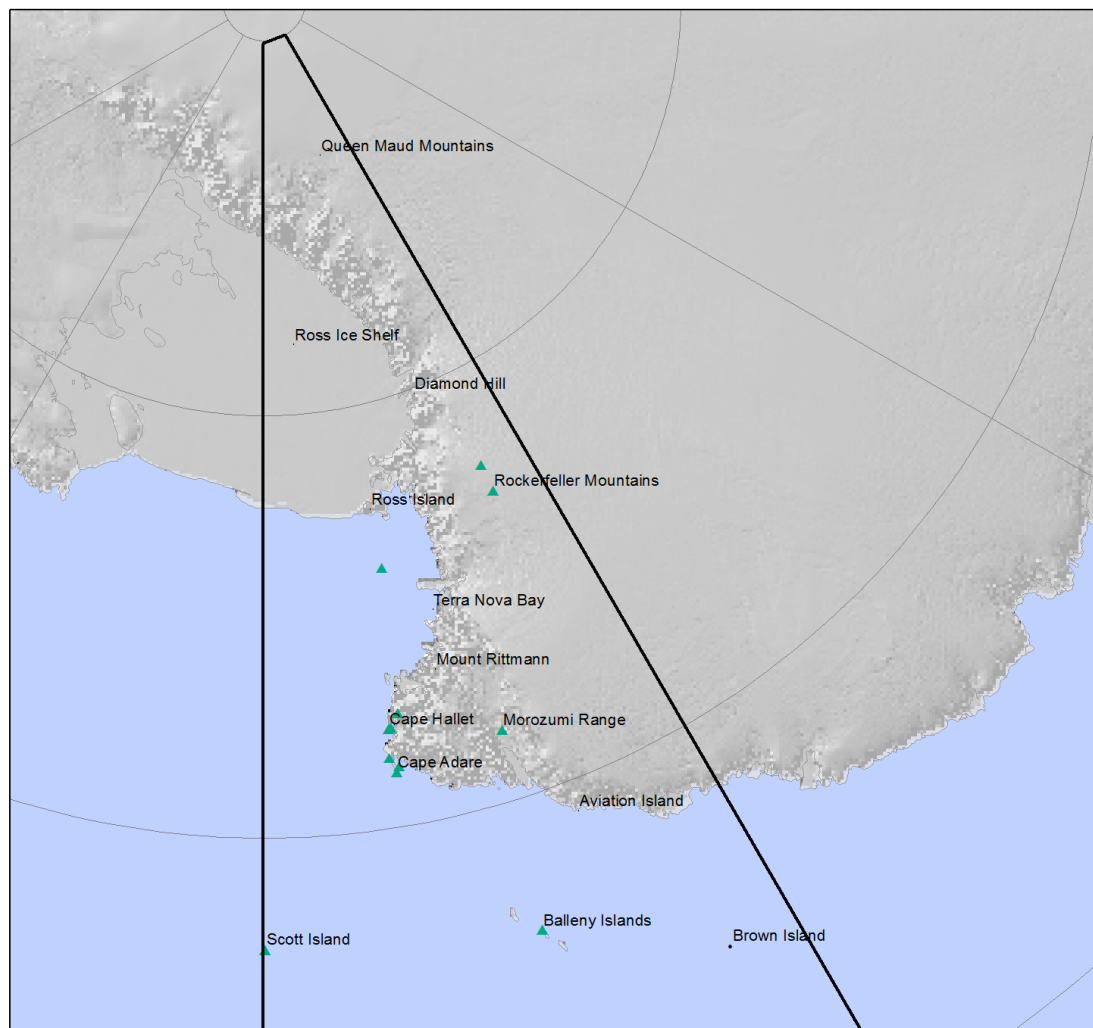


Figure 17. Map of petrel colonies in the Ross Sea region

Table 17. Locations of skua colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Cape Chocolate (77° 56' 00" S 164° 35' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Dailey Island (77° 53' 00" S 165° 06' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Hut Point (77° 51' 00" S 166° 38' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Armitage (77° 51' 00" S 166° 40' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Blue Glacier (77° 50' 00" S)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)

164° 10' 00" E)	<i>polar)</i>		
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6 1978 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Trillmich, 1978; Waterhouse, 2001)
Horseshoe Bay (77° 32' 00" S 166° 12' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Barne (77° 35' 00" S 166° 14' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1960-70 1978 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Trillmich, 1978; Waterhouse, 2001)
Rocky Point (77° 30' 00" S 166° 14' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Ross Island (77° 30' 00" S 168° 11' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius lonnbergi (Southern)</i>	2008	(Ritz et al., 2008)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1965-6	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Bird (77° 10' 00" S 166° 41' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1978-9 1994 1997 2001	(Court et al., 1997; International Council for Bird, 1982; Penney & Lowry, 1967; Waterhouse, 2001)
Beaufort Island (76° 56' 00" S 166° 56' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Ross (76° 44' 00" S 163° 01' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Franklin Island (76° 05' 00" S 168° 19' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Inexpressible Island (74° 54' 00" S 163° 39' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Northern Foothills (74° 44' 00" S 163° 55' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Edmonson Point (74° 20' 00" S)	<i>Stercorarius lonnbergi (Southern)</i>	2001 2008	(Ritz et al., 2008; Waterhouse, 2001)

165° 08' 00" E)			
Wood Bay (74° 13' 00" S 165° 30' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Coulman Island (73° 28' 00" S 169° 45' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	2001	(Waterhouse, 2001)
Crater Cirque (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1978 1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Trillmich, 1978; Waterhouse, 2001)
Foyn Island (71° 56' 00" S 171° 04' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Possession Island (71° 52' 00" S 171° 12' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Cape Adare (71° 17' 00" S 170° 14' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982 2001	(International Council for Bird, 1982; Waterhouse, 2001)
Scott Island (67° 24' 00" S 179° 55' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius lonnbergi (Southern)</i>	1994	(Young, 1994)
	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1994	(Young, 1994)
Balleny Islands (66° 55' 00" S 163° 20' 00" E)	<i>Stercorarius lonnbergi (Southern)</i>	2008	(Ritz et al., 2008)
	<i>Stercorarius maccromicki (South polar)</i>	1982	(International Council for Bird, 1982)

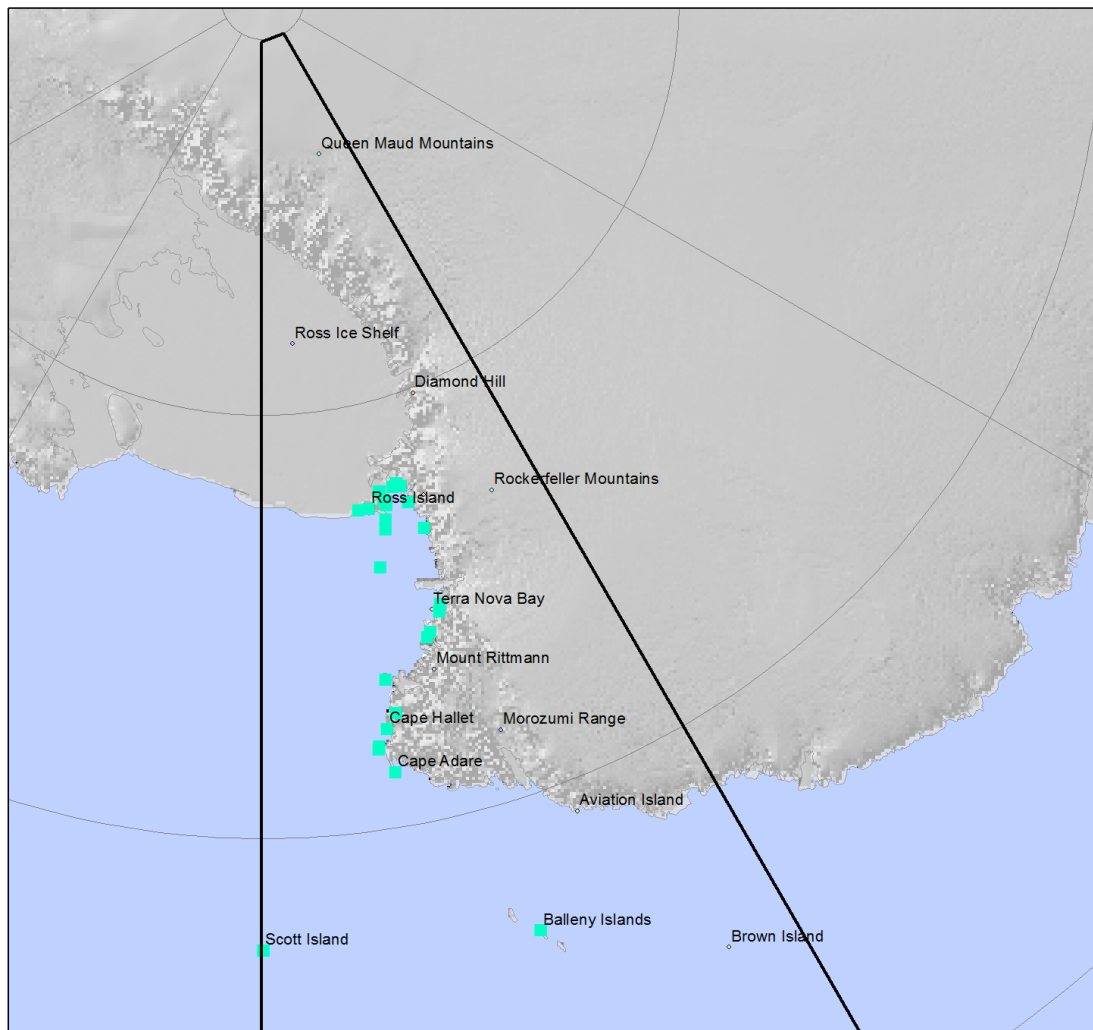


Figure 18. Map of skua colonies in the Ross Sea region

SEALS

Seals, like sea birds, are both marine and terrestrial animals, feeding at sea and returning to land to breed. They are the most common mammal in the Ross Sea region and their distribution is determined by sea ice extent (Waterhouse, 2001). There are 5 species of seal in the Ross Sea region, the Weddell, Crabeater, Ross, Leopard and Southern Elephant seals (Table 18) (Figure 19).

Table 18. Locations of seal colonies in the Ross Sea region

Location	Species	Year	Reference
Ross Ice Shelf pack-ice (81° 30' 00" S 175° 00' 00" E)	<i>Lobodon carcinophagus (Crabeater)</i>	1985 2003 2008 2012	(Ackley et al., 2003; D. G. Ainley, 1985; Davis, Stirling, Strobeck, & Coltman, 2008; Southwell et al., 2012)
	<i>Hydruga leptonyx (Leopard)</i>	2001 2003	(Ackley et al., 2003; Morejohn, 2001)
	<i>Ommatophoca rossii (Ross)</i>	2001 2008	(Davis et al., 2008; Morejohn, 2001)
Hut Point Peninsula (77° 51' 00" S 166° 38' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	2009	(David G. Ainley & Siniff, 2009)
Erebus Bay (77° 44' 00" S 166° 31' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1987 2008	(Proffitt, Garrott, & Rotella, 2008; Testa & Siniff, 1987)
	<i>Hydruga leptonyx (Leopard)</i>	2009	(Rotella et al., 2009)
Turtle Rock (77° 44' 00" S 166° 46' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1977	(Siniff, DeMaster, Hofman, & Eberhardt, 1977)
Hutton Cliffs (77° 44' 00" S 166° 51' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Erebus Glacier Tongue (77° 42' 00" S 166° 40' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Tent Island (77° 41' 00" S 166° 23' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Big Razorback island (77° 41' 00" S 166° 30' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii (Weddell)</i>	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)

Little Razorback Island (77° 40' 00" S 166° 31' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Turks Head (77° 40' 00" S 166° 46' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Inaccessible Island (77° 39' 00" S 166° 21' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	1977	(Siniff et al., 1977)
Cape Evans (77° 38' 00" S 166° 24' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	1998	(J. M. Burns, Trumble, Castellini, & Testa, 1998)
Cape Royds (77° 35' 00" S 166° 10' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	2009	(David G. Ainley & Siniff, 2009)
Cape Crozier (77° 31' 00" S 169° 24' 00" E)	<i>Hydruga leptonyx</i> (Leopard)	1967	(Penney, 1967)
McMurdo Sound (77° 30' 00" S 165° 00' 00" E)	<i>Lobodon carcinophagus</i> (Crabeater)	2008	(Davis et al., 2008)
Marble Point (77° 26' 00" S 163° 50' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	2009	(David G. Ainley & Siniff, 2009)
Cape Hallet (72° 19' 00" S 170° 16' 00" E)	<i>Ommatophoca rossii</i> (Ross)	1985	(Watkins, 1985)
Robertson Bay (71° 25' 00" S 170° 00' 00" E)	<i>Ommatophoca rossii</i> (Ross)	1985	(Watkins, 1985)
White Island (66° 44' 00" S 048° 35' 00" E)	<i>Leptochynotes weddellii</i> (Weddell)	2010 2014	(Banks, Cary, & Hogg, 2014; Gelatt et al., 2010)
Macquarie Island (54° 37' 00" S 158° 54' 00" E)	<i>Mirounga leonina</i> (Southern Elephant)	1991 1999 2000 2001 2002 2007 2008	(Charrassin et al., 2008; Engelhard, Hall, Brasseur, & Reijnders, 2002; Little, 1991; McMahon, Burton, & Bester, 1999; McMahon, Burton, & Bester, 2000; J. Van den Hoff, 2001; John van den Hoff, Burton, & Raymond, 2007; John van den Hoff, Burton, Hindell, Sumner, & McMahon, 2002; John Van Den Hoff & Morrice, 2008)
	<i>Hydruga leptonyx</i> (Leopard)	2008	(Davis et al., 2008)

CONCLUSION

The Ross Sea region has a very unique assemblage of wildlife colonies, distributed throughout the region. They range from tiny algae and cyanobacteria in meltwater ponds in the McMurdo Dry Valleys to the thousands of penguins at Cape Adare. All of the organisms play important role in the Antarctic ecosystem and can be useful indicators of environmental change.

Future research could focus on areas other than Ross Island; most studies are concentrated in this area due to the proximity to Scott Base and McMurdo Station and this means that less is known about wildlife colonies in other areas, especially in the case of protozoa, rotifers and tardigrades. There is also a bias toward charismatic megafauna such as a penguins and seals which are intensively studied whilst smaller organisms that are equally, if not more, important are overlooked.

This report, together with the GIS map will provide a valuable resource for environmental impact assessment reports, informing field teams and tourism companies and raising awareness about enviromental issues and can be continually updated.

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